TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,207—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	...	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	......	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	......	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8900	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	......	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of York	11000	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	......	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	9400	......	August 1
C. City of Lahore	9000	......	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	11090	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	......	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	......	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 18
C. City of London	11000	......	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	9th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 5th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3,269 tons, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th December.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

XMAS-AT-HOME.
NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.

LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.

MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION NOVELTIES
IN
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE
FOR
CHRISTMAS. 10th December.
FOR
NEW YEAR. 17th December.

We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.

GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Grinjere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only to Cash purchasers; only a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel
AND
KEROSINE OILS.

GOLD MEDAL
Broach Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL
Nagpur Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL
Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!
Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TO MACHINERY USERS.

ENGINEER knowing best British sources of supply desires to act as BUYING AGENT, in London could ship any description of Machinery and Engineering Stores at lowest possible prices. Write W. M. W., care of J. W. Vickers & Co., Ld., 5 Nicholas Lane, London, England.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1895

and

In the matter of the MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, Registered under the Indian Companis Act VI of 1882.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED......................Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was, on the 28th day of November, 1910, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm alterations of the Companies Memorandum and Articles of Association as to the Companies objects and other incidental modifications proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the Company passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held respectively on the 15th day of September 1910 and the 10th day of October 1910 and subseqently respectively confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Company held on the 10th day of October, 1910 and the 5th day of November, 1910.

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Saturday the 17th day of December 1910 and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Shareholder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself, his Attorney or Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 2nd of December, 1910.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the above Company.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 5th December, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 29th November, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 Miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notice exhibited at Stations.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES, intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE, during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, 1911.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded early in January —five by the Director of Agriculture and three by the Principal. The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal, on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

K. HEWLETT,
M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, 10th November, 1910.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1910, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1910.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
3. To confirm the appointment of an Auditor, in place of one deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th November to 5th December, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., LD.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 17th November, 1910.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

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Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

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Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SANTHIA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 3rd current and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the whole or portion of the earth filling of the plot of ground South of Lower Parel Station, bounded on the East by the B.B. & C.I. Railway Station, on the North by the Assur Virji Mill, on the South by the Leopold Mill, on the West by the Tulsi Pipe Road.

Tenders will be received up to 12-0 noon, on the 21st December, 1910, at the office of the Undersigned, at Dadar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway), where the conditions and specification of work may also be seen.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. A. JONES,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.
Excutive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 2nd December, 1910.

MADRAS RACES WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST, 1910.

NOTICE TO JOCKEYS.

JOCKEYS CONTEMPLATING coming to the above Meeting are informed that there is likely to be plenty of Riding obtainable.

A. H. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Races.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1910-1911.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING ON SATURDAY, 10th December, 1910, and about 16 Extra Meetings will be held during the season

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

First Enclosure.	Rs.	a.	Second Enclosure.	Rs.	a.
Gentleman ...	4	0	Gentleman ...	1	8
Lady	2	0	Lady	0	12
Lawn	1	0			

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members Stand and Lawn.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB ...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.

LADIES...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES a ticket will be issued, to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' season tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Day tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N. B.—Tickets of Admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th November, 1910.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............	£ 1,500,000

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Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

Great Attractions for the LAST DAYS.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

SATURDAY, DEC. 3RD,

GREAT GIFT MATINEE at 4 P. M.

A Handsome BYCYCLE—and

3—GOLD WATCHES 3—Given away.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY NIGHT,

A well bred and

HIGHLY TRAINED, UP STANDING HORSE GIVEN AWAY.—Every person entering the Tent has equal chance of winning any of the above prizes.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4th,

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10 GOLD WATCHES GIVEN AWAY, and wrestling match for Rs. 500.

D. B. MACPHERSON,
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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

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OUR GREAT COMEDIAN,

FOOLSHEAD—POLICEMAN.

Another Great Comic. All Bombay has visited the Theatre this last week, and roared at this Prince of Fools. This week's Picture is a rare treat.

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A Magnificent and powerful Dramatic Vitagraph film which has a thrilling plot laid in a Western Frontier Town of America. It has been a wonderful success in England.

ALSO

Our usual Programme of comic and pathetic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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SUNDAY, DEC. 4TH,
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
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Three Beautiful SILK SAREES or a GOLD Watch and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

TO-NIGHT,
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

A Grand Film of the BERNERS ALPS DAIRY COMPANY, STULDEN, SWITZERLAND.

Come and see the famous "BEAR BRAND" OF STERILIZED MILK,

The ONLY STERILIZED SWISS MILK IMPORTED TO INDIA.

All the workings of the magnificent dairy will be shown from the Milking of the Cows, the Sterilizing of the Milk, to the packing of the cases to all parts of the World.

Samples will be given away at our stand in the Gardens.

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9TH AND 10TH DECEMBER.

The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN Will produce Miss HOOK of Holland.

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Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
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Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
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FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

18 VALUABLE PRIZES 18

FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

SEE PROSPECTUS.

PRIZES ON VIEW at the Rinks.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

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Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Surajmal B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the mortgagee, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed Usman Haji Saleh Mahomed, now an insolvant, and whose interest has now been vested in R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee of the estate of the said insolvent, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd day of August, 1909, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Byculla Old Race Ground, near Ripon Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3960, and Street No. 147, and containing by admeasurement (116 6-9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Piria Dhobee, on the west by the property of Hoosein Miya Mahomed Miya Surmawalla, on the north by the property of Sheriffbhoy Thaver, and on the south by the passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla Old Race Ground, near Ripon Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4003, and Street No. 190, and containing by admeasurement (260) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cast Iron Factory of Dhunjishaw Mothabhai, on the west by Ripon Road, on the North by the property of Jeewanji Ismailji and Company, and on the south by the property of Heerji Ghella.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the Mortgagee, at his office No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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IMMEDIATELY, for 12 or 15 months, a nicely and FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, on the 2nd floor of Beryl House, Wodehouse Road. Large Sitting and Dining Room, two Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms and one Dressing Room.

Electric Lights, Fans and Lamps throughout. Rent Rs. 265.

Apply to—
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..............	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge to Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Nuwara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp),
Aden (Steamer Point),
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ...	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

KARACHI SHIPPING.

KARACHI, December 2.

Arrivals on the 30th November Kasara from Bombay, Departures on the 30th Chulmleigh for Port Said, Satanuji for Bombay, and Santhie for Bombay.

The Karachi exports on the 30th November for Port Said for orders per Barbara, 1,000 bags Indian wheat Per Susquehanna 60,000 bags Indian wheat, per Kurrachee 8,000 bags wheat. For Bombay per Linga, 300 bales of Indian cotton, 474 bales of cotton, 113 bales of Punjab Cotton and 400 bags of Sind Gram.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill..................R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 2.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Agents
Arabia	4198	Palmer	P & O S N & Co
Arcadia	3314	Barcham	Shnghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien		Monton	......
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	K Nixon & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	......
Elysia	3994	Haig	Graham & Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Kilbride	2385	Macfarlane	......
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Kybfelo	3150	Strysher	......
Lalpura	2124	Kilner	M M & Co
Madura	1723	Logan	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Macgonnell	T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar	300	Nakhoda	......
Oada	3610	Dagge	M McKenzie
Persia	4898	Haughton	London...3 12 P & O Co
Quirinba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Said	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	White	Asiatic...S N Co
Stream			
Strombus	4008	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Robins	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Chittagong	8 12	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Rinaldo	2792	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	4 12	James Finlay & Co Ld
C & R Blackmor	2409	Knolt	Manchester	10 12	W & A Graham & Co
F Avicmoor	2882	Williamson	Mostyn Deeps	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Watson	Zanzibar	3 12	B & P S N Co
H Kanzler	1861	Schutt	Durban	6 12	A Strandes & Co
K Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Middlesborough	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
N Visigoth	2613	Fut	Philadelphia	10 12	W & A Graham & Co
O Moorgate	2433	Wisnom	Dankirk	10 12	Killick Nixon & Co
P Rotenfels	3590	Vanfreeden	Hamburg	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1921	Cusuck	N F		Bo & H S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
2 Imogen	2446	Edward	Trieste	3 12	T Morrison & Co
3 Dalemoor	2572	Brahu	Hull	5 12	W & A Graham & Co
4 Coquet	2865	Sutherland	Dunkirk	10 12	T Morrison & Co
5 Hartlepool	2871	Ward	Manchester	5 12	Ralli Bros
6 City of Athens	3571	Boyak	Karachi	7 12	K Nixon & Co
7 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3 12	M M & Co
8 Janus	2078	Macdonald	N F	N F	F F Campbell & Co
9 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	7 12	P & O Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	6 12	P & O Co
15 Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	4 12	N Y Kaisha
16 Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	Genoa	6 12	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	3 12	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	2-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nagar	3 12	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Mangalore	5 12	Bo S N Co Ld
Juba	134	Dawood	Goa	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Khosrou	2110	Hannah	Jeddah	10 12	B & P S N Co

Offside L

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Cresswell	2002	Buff	Repairing		W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Nera	Casanova	Marseilles, Nov 16
	Arabia	Palmer	London, Nov 11
	Salazie	Requier	Sydney, Nov 16
	Umballa	Rutt	Calcutta, Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta
	Salazie	Requier	Marseilles
	Halredale	Mills	Negapatam

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Imogen, Edward, for Trieste, &c.
" Nera, Casanaka, for Noumea, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	From
27	Nurani	Calcutta
27	Craigellachie	Calcutta
28	Mazagon	Java
28	Fultala	Negapatam
29	Palamcotta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares passed the canal on the 1st and is expected to arrive at Bombay about 9 p.m. on the 10th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Aden on the 1st instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th December noon. And the same Co's steamer Capri, left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st instant and is expected to arrive here noon on the 5th December. And the same Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—3 bales silkwaste Killick Nixon and Co; 18,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 6,700 cwts wheat, and 500 cwts maize Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 333 bales cotton Guddam and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Blakemoor s—6,000 cwts cottonseed G Bhimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar, 2,000 cwts cotton B S Lloyd and Co.

Umsinga s—2,062 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

Moorgate s—2,000 cwts castorseed N Lalloobhoy; 1,010 cwts myrabolams E M Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—1,000 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

Coquet s—110 bales cotton, Guddam and Co; 700 cwts rapeseed, For Kavre Ramji.

Coquet s—100 bales cotton Prior de Saone and Co; 402 cwts mustard seed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalemoor s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook 1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros 2001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachira; 1526 cwts myrabollams K Kessavji and Co; 2000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 420 bales cotton-fly and waste, 50 bales sawree cotton, and 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 550 cwts myrabollams; A Khimji.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton the Bombay and Co; 20 bales sawre cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 225 cwts gum, P Jethabnoy; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 160 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Visigoth s—15750 cwts myrabollams, T Memraz.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imogen s—115 bales cotton; Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imogen s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—175 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—158 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—225 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 73 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 42 1-2 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—45 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 275 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December.

239. Parade.—Saturday the 3rd December.

No. 1 Company Instructions for Layers and 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company 1 inch A. R. practice at Middle Ground Fort. Fall in at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

242. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing to the E E Company on Sunday next 4th instant.

Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and Practice on Sunday 4th instant.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m. Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 3rd December.

1116. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

Monday the 5th instant—" G " Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

II. All Recruits of the current season and Proficiency Candidates will parade on the Oval at 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday the 6th instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 7th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject-Company drill and Fire Discipline, Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905 (reprinted with amendments 1908).

Thursday the 8th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 9th instant.—"E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1117. Rifle Club—The attention of members is drawn to Rifle Club Rule No 21 which must be strictly observed.

1118. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 to 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p. m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ghat Kopar Ranges are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 on Tuesday 6th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Saturday 17th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 18th instant and Tuesday 27th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I.V.R.A. Matches may be fired on any of the above days.

1119 Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd December.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corporal A H Byrt, next for duty Corpl F C Annesley.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this Saturday afternoon the 3rd instant. Train leaves Church Gate Station 2 55 p.m.

3. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School for all members at 7 15 a.m.

4. Tuesday the 6th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade, Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill, Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

T. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

ALIGARH ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

An "At Home" was given at 21, Cromwell Road, S. W., on the 12th November, at 4 p.m. The Right Honorable Syed Ameer Ali and Mrs. Syed Ameer Ali received the guests. There was a large gathering and some indoor games with tea and refreshments were provided. Amongst many distinguished guests present were: Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Major General Dixon, Mirza Abbas Ali-Baig (new member of the Indian Council), Sir Alfred Leyall, Sir Raymond West, Lieutenant Colonel Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Sir James La Touche, M. T. Kaderbhoy, (Secretary to the London All India Moslem League), Professor and Mrs. Arnold, K. C. Taybjee, Miss Beck, Khodad Khan, Mrs. Buck, Edward Long of the "Indian Daily Telegraph," Miss Underwood, and many others.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRAITHWAITE—Nov 7, at Grimsargh, Preston, the wife of Capt F J Braithwaite, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, of a son.

CHEAPE STEWART—Nov 8, at Aldridge, Staffordshire, the wife of Sir John Cheape Stewart, of a son.

PACKE—Nov 8, at the Beacon, Curepipe, Mauritius, the wife of Capt E C Packe, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

DRURY-LOWE—Nov 13, at 11 Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, the wife of Capt Sidney Drury Lowe, R N, of a daughter.

DAVENPORT—Nov 7, at Chatham, the wife of Capt C S McNab Davenport, Royal Marines, of a daughter.

JAMES—Nov 8, at Holly Cottage, Buxted, Sussex, the wife of Major J Edgcumbe James, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—Nov 5, at 6 Trevanion Road, West Kensington, the wife of Vice-Admiral Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—MAURICE—Nov 12, at St Peter's Church, Frimley, Lancelot Graham, Indian Civil Service, to Olive Bertha, daughter of Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, K C B.

HAZLEHURST—THOMPSON—Nov 8, at Christ Church, East Sheen, George Arthur Hazlehurst to Dorothy Mary Vaughan, daughter of the late Col E Vaughan Thompson.

HORSFALL—RADCLIFFE—Nov 10, at St Catherine's Church, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, Alfred Garnett Horsfall, captain, the Duke of Wellington's Regt, to Phyllis Horsfall Radcliffe, daughter of Mr F M Radcliffe.

WILLIAMS—WATSON—Nov 12, at the Parish Church, Wadhurst, John Wodehouse Williams, son of the late G S Williams, Ceylon Civil Service, to Mildred Caroline, daughter of Arthur G Watson, D C L, J P.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD—Nov 10, at Lawrence House, South Norwood, widow of the late Dr Joseph Richard Bedford, H E I C S, aged 94.

CHARLETON—Nov 10, at Purton, Capt Thomas Henry Charleton, late 69th Regt.

HIGHAM—Nov 11, at 1 Codrington Place, Clifton, Bristol, Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, aged 61.

MEREWETHER—Nov 8, at Brighton, Col G L C Merewether, R E (retired), son of the late Dean of Hereford, aged 74.

PENNINGTON—Nov 12, at Heathstock, Camberley, General Sir Charles R Pennington, K C B.

PITMAN—Nov 11, at Cranbrook, Enfield, Middlesex, Dame Frances Pitman, relict of Sir Henry Alfred Pitman, M D, aged 83.

STOKER—Nov 10, at 39 Waterloo Place, Dublin, Emily, wife of Sir Thornley Stoker.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

LLOYD—November 11, at Durbungah, Trevor Lloyd, General Manager of the Durbungah Raj.

BIRDWOOD—November 22, at Rawalpindi, from heart failure following an operation for peritonitis, Gordon Brodrick Birdwood, Lt 1-R Sussex Regt, in the 22nd year of his age.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m.

Yacht Club Races, 3-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Bazaar, Town Hall.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Foolshead—Policeman."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9-30 to 11 p m.

Fillis's Circus, Grand Matinee, 4 p m. Evening performance, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "He that would know what shall be must consider what hath been."

TO-MORROW.

2nd Sunday in Advent.

Fillis' Grand Circus, last Matinee, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. Foolshead Footballer and Foolshead as a Red Cross Volunteer.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held tomorrow at 4-30 p. m. (B. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur, M. A., will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti. Chapt III (Yasna XLV), verse 10, at 5 p. m. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will read a paper on "The Gahambar Festivals."

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening ;—

March	Pomp and Circumstance	Edward Elgar
Overture	William Tell	Rosini
Waltz	Traumideale	Julius Fucik
Selection	Indian Love Lyrics	A W Finden
Dance	Cretan War Dance	J W Cole
Fantasia	The Goldbeetles Soiree	H Kling
Two-Step	Down South	W H Myddleton
Morceau	The Monks Dream	Arnold Safroni

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. H. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March	The Teddy Bear's Picnic	Bratton
Overture	No. 2 in F	Kolliwada
Valse	Toujours ou Jamais	Waldteufel
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Morceau	In Cupid's Garden	Eugene
Intermezzo	Rainbow	Weprich
	Ein Albumblatt	Wagner
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Uncle Sammy	Holzmann
Fantaisie Mosaique	Ballet de Coppelia	Delibes
Character Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Valse	The Wedding Dance	Lincke
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey
Two Step	Bill Simmons	Spink

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	British Empire	Kaps
Overture	Haydee	Auber
Valse	Autumn Voices	Lincke
Selection	Dollar Princess	Fall
Song	Berceuse de Jocelyn	Goddard
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Polonaise	Masken	Faust

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5 45 p.m. this evening :—

March	Victoria Cross	Thurban
Valse	Love & Life in Vienna	Komzak
Selection	Falka	Massager
Song	Love's Old Sweet Songs	Molloy
Mazurka	La Czarine	Ganne
Selection	Tosti's Songs	Arrgd. Godfrey
Sketch	The Husking Bee	Thurban
Valse	Santiago	Corbin

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

THE Y. M. C. A. Bazaar was re-opened yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Swann, at the Town Hall and was very generously patronised by those interested in the institution.

Mr. James Macdonald, in requesting Mrs. Swann to declare the Bazaar open, said:—

"As the motto of the management of the present movement is evidently 'deeds not words' it would be unprofitable for you, as well as for the ladies and gentlemen who are anxiously waiting for your generous custom, that time should be spent in lengthy remarks. With your kind permission, however, I will venture one or at most two. Firstly, I would ask you to notice how highly commendable it is that the friends of the Y. M. C. A. have succeeded so admirably in providing for the public of this city so benevolent an outlet for the surplus moneys which have doubtless been carefully saved up during the past twelve months for liberal expenditure on proper objects at the approaching Christmas season. Secondly, there is no one who knows the electric energy of the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, the Chairman, or of the Secretaries, or knows of the unequivocal good which the institution confers on the objects of its cause, but will admit that few better objects can be found to draw sympathy and support. Now I will ask Mrs. Swann, the gracious lady, who takes so much pleasure in helping all benevolent and worthy objects to declare this afternoon's work to be open." (Applause).

Mrs. Swann said, "Mr. James Macdonald, ladies and gentlemen, those who were yesterday privileged to hear His Excellency the Governor's speech in opening this bazaar must have realised that once again he showed his wonderful genius for saying the right thing at the right time and in the right place. (Hear, hear). I therefore feel diffident, as nothing is left for me to say to-day except to express my pleasure of hearing that good success attended the sale yesterday. I hope that the same success may continue to-day and to-morrow. (Hear, hear). I think we all agree that, whether it is the case of an individual or of a society, debt is a most uncomfortable sort of thing and we all sympathise with the heads of the Young Men's Christian Association in the strenuous efforts they have been making to meet the remaining portion of the debt on its central building, so that the Association may be able to extend its benevolent operations in other much wanted directions. I have great pleasure in declaring this bazaar open on the second day and heartily wish it success." (Applause.)

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your paper, enquire whether the authorities propose to do nothing this year to put the walk along Kennedy Sea Face in descent repair. It is the only walk in Bombay worthy of the name, yet each year, after the rains, several weeks are allowed to lapse before it is smoothed and rolled and spread with sea sand. This has not yet been done, and, at the present moment, the footpath lies deep in dust and is not even watered. After a complaint in one of your contemporaries, the ride alongside the footpath has lately been put right, but may I point out that, compared with the ride, the footpath is much more used, and that its claim to attention is therefore stronger ?—Yours, &c.,

R.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

FREEMASONRY IN BOMBAY.

AT the Masonic Hall, Bombay, on Thursday evening Mr. N. M Carter was installed in the chair of Lodge Forman, No. 1066 S. C. by the retiring Master Mr. F. Hogan, Col. R. H. Forman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, after whom the Lodge has been named, was present with his Grand Lodge officers, the occasion being the first annual meeting since the consecration of the Lodge. Mr. Carter installed his principal officers as follows :—S. W., Mr. C. Pinckney and J. W., Mr. J H. Avery ; Secretary, Mr. E Morris ; Treasurer, Mr. A. W. S. Wise ; S. D., Mr. P. Sullivan ; J. D., Mr. F. Stone ; I. G., Mr. T. Watts ; Tyler, Mr. T. Cook.

There was a large number of guests, and about 120 persons sat at the subsequent banquet. The tables were decorated in an extremely pretty manner masonic emblems worked in white flowers on a background of green moss being placed before the chairs of the senior officers. For this the lodge was indebted to Mrs. S. F.J. Pilley and Mrs.C.Pinckney.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER grand change of programme will be given to-night at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, and some really excellent pictures have been secured for the coming week. As usual, Foolshead occupies a prominent place on the programme, and this week we see him as a policeman. He is irresistible in his efforts to preserve law and order, and those who have so thoroughly enjoyed his adventures lately will find him droller than ever in this new role. The special attraction in the dramatic films is a most powerful one by the Vilagraph Company entitled the "Power of the Press." It deals with municipal life in an American frontier town. The Mayor, who is a "Tammany" Boss, attempts to bribe the Press and the Editor runs away. The new scribe refuses to be bribed and as a result, we are shown how he battles against this great American power. The usual other films will be shown and the whole programme will be found quite up to the usual standard.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 28.

WITH the concurrence of Government, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company has fixed the rate of exchange between the two local currencies thus : British rupees 100 to be equivalent to Hyderabad rupees 112. By this arrangement the value of the Hyderabad coinage is greatly enhanced ; for, whereas hitherto the Mahboobi (Hyderabad)—till recently called Halli Sicca—rupee did not, under the most favourable conditions of the market, fetch more than 13 annas (British). it will in future produce 14 1/2 annas. If the Bank of Bengal and the local money market acquiesce in the quotation of exchange premium to give the Mahboobi rupee a permanent stability, it will necessarily mean much to those having monetary transactions outside the dominion of H. H. the Nizam, while foreign goods will cost much less than they used to do when the exchange gravitated between 116 and 125 and even 130. For once, 14 years ago, the exchange rate dropped to 105 and the uninformed public here deluded themselves into the belief that the kissing familiarity of the British and Nizam rupee would reach par value and that one or the other coin would eventually become extinct.

Mr. Charles Prayero, who was admitted as an in-patient into the Residency Hospital, died yesterday morning. He held various positions in the Resident's Office at Hyderabad and retired on pension hardly a decade ago, long afterwards a place being found for him in H. H. the Nizam's mint. He was a man of retiring habits, a staunch Methodist in principle and practice, and generally speaking, there was much in him of that human kindness which finds place in poetic tributes of admiration. The remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery, bemourned by a large circle of relatives and lamented by a host of friends. The father of the deceased, who lived to a patriarchal age, was Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Berars, a position which was subsequently, and is still, designated Extra Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad. Two generations ago, the Palmers, Peacocks, O'Leary's, Finglass, O'Gilvies, Charles, Longs, Prayeros, Bowen's Bayley's, and Boardman's constituted the leaders of Chadarghaut Society and held prominent positions under H. H. the Nizam's Government. But now, alas! by the laws of evolution, the offspring of those good people are scattered, while the patrynomies of others are merely a memory of history.

A SAD accident resulting in the loss of life took place at the Europa ranges at Gibraltar on Nov. 12. Lieut. Clayton, of the Artillery, inquired of a sergeant whether he had fired the six chambers of his revolver. The sergeant replied in the affirmative, and to prove it pulled the trigger, when a shot struck Lieut. Clayton in the abdomen. The officer died late in the afternoon.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by Hansraj Sivchand and others against Tribhovan Virchand and others for a declaration of their and the third and fifth defendants' rights in the estate of one Ratanji Shamji.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the first two defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that one Ratanji Shamji died at Mangrol, possessed of property worth about Rs. 35,000, leaving behind him two widows named Monghibai and Nandubai. In the estate were two shares of Manockji Petit Mills and four shares of the Bank of Bombay. After the death of Monghibai, Nandubai became possessed of all the property. Ratanji had made a will, but Nandubai obtained letters of administration of his estate on the ground that he was of an unsound mind. The first defendant subsequently obtained the letters from Nandubai in Bombay and mortgaged the Bank shares for four thousand rupees. He then sold off the three shares and from the sale-proceeds redeemed the mortgage, thus getting back the remaining share. That share, as well as the two shares of the Manockji Petit Mills, were now with the first defendant. Nandubai died in 1902 and they, as heirs of Nandubai and Ratanji, brought this suit for a declaration of their rights in the estate.

The first two defendants, in their written statement, said that in a suit brought by the executors of Monghbai against Nandubai, the latter had to pay Rs. 10,251 and to pay the third instalment of that amount. She had mortgaged the bank shares. Ratnaji, they said, was a Jain and, under the Jain Law, the widows alone were entitled to the estate. Nandubai had made a present of the mill shares to them. The bank share she had given away to her nephews. They said the suit was vexatiously filed, and submitted that the same should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

EXPERT SAFE OPENER.

Heavy Sentenced Passed.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Abdulalli Kikabai, who was convicted of theft by J. K. N. Kabraji, additional Session Judge of Kolaba and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji, appeared for the accused ; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused's services were specially requisitioned on this occasion by a party of thieves as he had made for himself a reputation as an expert safe-opener. As he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. L. W. Michael, Municipal Superintendent of Licenses, charged Ebrahimji Karimji and three other Bohras with storing waste paper in Gujjer Street in contravention of Section 394 (d) of the Bombay Municipal Act. Messrs. Isaac Aptekar and Mohanlal M. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused. Mr. Michael stated that the accused imported English weeklies and monthlies, stored them in large quantities in their godowns and sold them for the purposes of packing etc, not by pieces, but by weight. Mr. Michael suggested that the storing of papers in such large quantities was likely to cause combustion. These papers constituted combustible substances within the meaning of Section 394 (d) and the accused ought therefore to have got licenses from the Municipal Commissioner. It was contended on behalf of the defence, that waste papers were not defined in the Municipal Act. Section 394 (d) made no reference to papers or even to waste paper. It was further urged that the magazines in question did not constitute combustible substances and that they were as new as any in booksellers' shops. They were always sold for reading purposes and could not be called combustible articles. If such magazines, though printed months back, be constituted as combustible, many such papers in the shops of booksellers, in libraries, etc., would be called combustible. His Worship held that the magazines did not constitute waste paper and hence could not come within the purview of section 394 (d.). The accused were acquitted.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

THE Presidency Magistrates have disposed of 17 cases in which Chief Inspector Giles and Inspector Sheehy charged several motor-car drivers under the Motor Vehicles' Act. The charges related to allowing the cars to emit smoke, driving cars without a driving license, and with driving cars not having a tail-light. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one, B. Menezes, a taxi cab driver, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence, that the accused drove his car along the Cruickshank Road in a rash and negligent manner and that had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by a victoria driver, the car would have run into the victoria. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

Inspector Jeffries charged Gopal Mulji, a motor car driver, with failing to report an accident. It appeared that the accused's car, which was being driven along Bazaar Gate Street, knocked down a cooli, who was slightly injured. The accused did not report the accident to the police. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 5.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Juma Adamkhan and sixteen others were charged with gambling in a common gaming house conducted by the first accused. Police Inspector Stenson having obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, raided the place on Thursday and succeeded in arresting the accused redhanded. Money and playing cards lying on the floor near them were also seized. Except one, the Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first was fined Rs. 100, two were fined Rs. 60 each, one was fined Rs. 40 and the rest were fined Rs. 20 each.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE STREET.

INSPECTOR SHEWRING obtained summonses against twenty-three merchants and shopkeepers in Dongri on charges of causing obstruction on the streets and public footpaths. They all appeared to answer the charges before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. In one case 1,500 bags of grain were stacked on the footpath. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay fines varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Representatives on All-India Congress Committee.

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Monday the 28th November, under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krisha, Kt, L. M., there was, among the items of business transacted, the election of the Committee's fifteen representatives on the All-India Congress Committee and the election of Delegates to the forthcoming Congress at Allahabad.

The following is a complete list of the Committee's representatives elected at last Monday's meeting together with the ex-officio members from Bombay of the All India Congress Committee :—Ex-officio.—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Hon. Sir Phorozesha M Mehta, K C I E, M A, Hon. Mr.G.K. Gokhale, CIE, BA, Mr DE Wacha, Mr Daji Abaji Khare, BA,LL B. 15 Elected.—Sir Bhalchahdra Krishna, Kt, L M Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A, LL B, Hon Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad, B A, LL B, Hon Mr. M A Jinnah, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M A, LL B, Hon Mr Harchandrai Visindas, B A, LL B, Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, L C E, Messrs Abbas S Tyabji, Hormusji A Wadya, Visnnu Krishna Bhatavadekar, B A, LL B, Narayan Madhav Samarth, B A, LL B, Matharadas Ramachand Javahri, B A, LL B, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B A, LL B, Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B A, LL B, Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M A.

The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the forthcoming Congress:—Messrs D E Wacha, Hon Mr G K Gokhale, CIE, B A, Daji Abaji Khare, B A L L B, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, LM, Hon Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A, L L B, Hon Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad, B A, LL B, Hon Mr Harchandrai Vishindas, B A, LL B, Hon Mr M A Jinnah, Narayan M Samarth, BA LL B, Matharadas R Javahri, B A, LL B, H S Dikshit, B A LL B, N V Gokhale, B A, LL B, D G Padhye, M A, Hon Mr S D Garud, B A, Jehangir B Petit, G K Gadgil, B A, Bar-at-law, V M Pakvasa, B A, LL B, Hansraj Pragji Thackersay, Sadashiv R Bakhale, B A, LL B, Vishvanath P Vaidya, L R Gokhale, Jivanlal V Desai Shivabhai M Patel, B A, LL B, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, B A, LL B, Gopaldas Jamatmal Advani, Mulchand Pesumal, B N Bhajekar, B A, LL B, Trikamlal R Desai, B A, LL B, V K Bhatvadekar, B A, LL B, Hari Govind Lamaye, M A, J R Gharpure, B A, LL B, Natesh A Dravid, M A, Utamlal K Trivedi, B A, LL B, Ali Mohemed Bhimaji Manubhi Nanabhai, B A, LL B, Dattaram G Dalvi, M A, LL B, Ratanlal M Mody, B A, LL B, Tribhuandas N Malvi, B A, LL B.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

The weather has been dry except in Tenasserim. The forecast shows no important change.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at twenty-one hours twenty-two minutes, from a distance of about four thousand five hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in south-west Punjab and in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts where day temperature has risen and is now in excess. Night temperature is also in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts of Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess ; the minimum is in defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Cutch ; night temperature continues in defect at Bhavnagar Para and in north Gujerat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal. Minimum temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is generally normal; night temperature continues in defect nearly everywhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now nearly normal ; the minimum continues in the defect everywhere.

General Remarks—Light cloud has appeared over the western half of north-west India, due probably to the extension eastwards of the disturbed conditions from Persia, but weather has been dry everywhere in the reporting area in India and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd December was 30 003 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay,

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged :—

Mr. Charles Lionel Hervey Murray, formerly of the 1st batt., Border (34th) Regt., of Mytchett Place, Frimley, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col C F Hervey, 34th Regt, and Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of Mr H. McDougall and Mrs. McDougall of Ambleside, Frimley, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Bishop Mc Dougall.

In Lahore, early in February, Robert Chetwood Moore, 1st batt., the Gloucester Regt., youngest son of Deputy Insp.-Gen. George Moore, R. N., of Renles, Shirehamton, and Elaine Violet Fisher (Cushla), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alweyne Turner, Lancaster Lodge, Surbiton.

Capt. William Henry Moore, D. S. O., Royal Art., son of Major-Gen. C A Moore, late Indian Army, of Lindholme, Cheltenham, and Hilda, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. M. Algernon Chaldecott, R. A., and of Mrs. Chaldecott, Merton Road, Bedford.

G. Findlay Shirras, Finance Department, Government of India, eldest son of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Aberdeen, and Amy, only daughter of the late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service, and of Mrs. McWatters, Clifton.

An engagement is announced between Arthur Neville Chamberlain, second son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Anie Vere Cole, daughter of Mrs. Herbert Studd and of the late Major W. U. Cole.

ITCHING FRIGHTFUL HAD NO REST

Night or Day for Two Months. Face and Arms One Mass of Scurfy Skin. Smarted All the Time. She Scratched Until It Bled.

Relief, Sleep and Cure In One Box of Cuticura Ointment.

"My face and arms were one mass of scurfy skin and full of inflammation. They itched so frightfully that I had no rest, night or day, for about two months. The eruption smarted all the time, and I could not rest a minute without scratching until it bled. I tried every treatment I could think of, or was told to get, but with no result. At last I saw Cuticura Ointment advertised so got a box of it. With the first few dressings I found relief and could begin to sleep a little. So I bought another box of Cuticura Ointment, and before I had used all of that I was fully cured. I shall be glad if you will make use of this so that others may learn of the Cuticura Remedies, as what I say is the truth." (Signed) Mrs. E. Hadgett, 51, Office Rows, Pinxton, nr. Alfreton, Derby., England, Jan. 12, 1910.

Torturing, disfiguring humours on the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults are instantly relieved by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free 32-page Cuticura book, an authority on the skin and scalp and the best treatment of their diseases.

ASTHMA.

All sufferers from this most distressing complaint can obtain immediate relief with a few doses of Congreve's Balsamic Elixir, which for over 80 years has been the standard remedy for all Chest and Throat affections, Even Chronic Asthma can be relieved, and by regular use of this Elixir a cure may frequently be effected.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR

has established its reputation mainly by its successful use in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and for that reason can be confidently recommended for treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, as well as Coughs and Colds in general.

This is the story of Mrs. Alice Jones, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruabon:—"During last winter, and for a long time before, I was troubled a good deal with Asthma. Four years ago I had Influenza very badly. I believe the asthma was the result of that. During the whole of the time I was in service with Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, at Waterloo near Liverpool, it was very bad and on two occasions I had to keep my bed. It was my mistress, Mrs. Eastwood, who got Mr. Congreve's medicine for me. I found it to do me good from the first dose. Altogether I took five large bottles, and quite got rid of my chest trouble. I have had no return of the Asthma since; in fact I am perfectly well—couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve's treatment for it."

Congreve's Elixir is known and prescribed throughout the world, and has to its credit an unequalled series of successful treatments. Details free on application.

Sufferers from Asthma are apt to give up hope of definite relief, but a bottle of Congreve's Elixir will usually give even the worst cases immediate reason to hope.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1 1-2, 2 9, 4-6 and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID & CO., LONDON, Sole agents for India, Burma, and West Indies.

Booklet of cases and testimonials free on application to Combe Lodge, Peckham, London.

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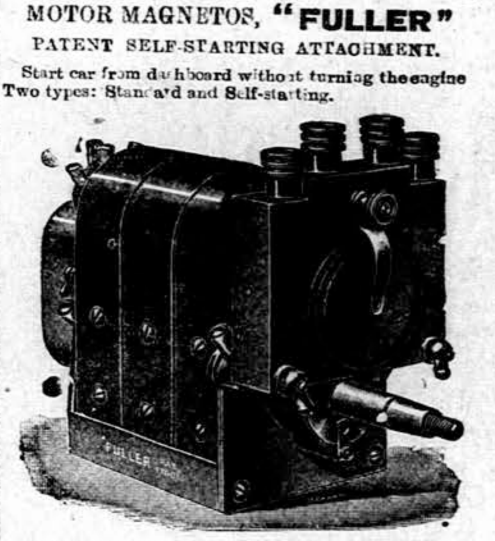
PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR. "Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARR.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto Bristol Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES

Sole Agent in India, **D. R. DADY,**
Church Gate St. and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim is a type of Rheumatism, To be overpowered by this terrible disease, crippled helpless, bed-ridden, is to-day the fate of hundreds of sufferers. For but few diseases are so many remedies recommended as for Rheumatism, but among them none is so efficient as Little's Oriental Balm. It has proved its wonderful curative power in thousand of hopeless cases. Cures by this remedy have been recorded in cases of more than 10 years' standing. Don't waste time, money, and health on useless drug store salves, ointments, pills, and other failures, but go to your nearest Chemist and purchase a bottle of this wonderful remedy and let the results speak for itself. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LESSON TO BRITAIN.

Problem of the Second Chamber.

THERE was a remarkable article in this week's "Observer," in which Mr. J. L. Garvin urged Englishmen to take a lesson from the success of the South African and the Irish Land Conferences, so that some good issue might result from the Veto Conference.

He also pointed out that the facts were against a Unionist success in the event of a General Election, and on a merely negative programme.

WHAT EIGHT IRISHMEN DID.

The Irish Land Conference suggested by Captain Shawe Taylor and held under the chairmanship of Lord Dunarven settled the Irish Land Problem.

"If eight Irishmen," says Mr. Garvin, "could settle their agrarian question, it will be almost a ludicrous reflection upon the political capacity of this country if eight British statesman cannot arrive at some fair adjustment of the Constitutional problem, if not upon the issues of federalism and defence with which, in our view, it ought to be associated.

A POLITICAL MIRACLE.

"Now turn to another and greater precedent, the South African. There has never been a nearer approach to a political miracle than the scenes in Cape Town during the last few days, when the Union Parliament has been inaugurated under the auspices of the Duke of Connaught. Less than ten years ago two stubborn races, saturated by suspicion and dissension for generations, were looked in the death-grips of a civil war. But what happened? All the wiser men on both sides resolved that the welfare of their country demanded racial peace upon the basis of a great constitutional agreement. They adopted the method of Conference. Their Conference, like very Conference critical for the destiny of nations, was in peril of shipwreck again and again. The men in Conference at Durban and Pretoria had their reward. They framed the South African State, and the very temper in which that Constitution was created did more than its written provisions to bring about the moral reunion of South Africa and to confute fear.

"Morally no political success ever was more glorious. South Africa had followed in the footsteps of Canada and Australia; and the essential secret of success in each of these cases was the firm grasp by both the negotiating parties of the principle that settlement by consent was in itself vital, because it was the sole alternative to national chaos.

"That and nothing else is what is at stake here. Dr. Jameson, in his speech the other day, expressed the firm hope that the example of South Africa would count for something in composing the troubles of the Mother Country. It will be much to our scheme and injury if it do not; for after a failure of that sort and magnitude in a crisis of this gravity, the opinion held throughout Greater Britain of the political capacity and the future prospects of the Mother Country could not again be the same.

THE SECOND CHAMBER.

"But in the meantime, what is the verdict of plain good sense upon the situation pivoting once more upon the problem of the Second Chamber? It is this—that there never can be any solution of the problem of the Second Chamber except in either of two ways. There will either be some settlement by consent now or hereafter, or there will be a purely destructive solution effected by the main force of the Coalition. There is no getting away from this alternative. It was the fundamental truth with which the Conference began—that the question of the Second Chamber is incapable of receiving any sound solution except through some kind of settlement by consent.

"Then what is the inference? It is not unmistakably this: that if the larger settlement embracing federalism is not practicable, every effort should be made to reach the more limited settlement originally hoped for, and to save the Conference from perishing impotently amid the derision of gods and little fishes and the pyrrhic dances of extremists on all sides? For if the Conference, after twenty sittings and five months' suspense, is to confess itself the most laborious fiasco known since perseverance in a hen-coop tried to hatch the porcelain egg, who can doubt for a moment that all the extremists of sorts, Unionist, Nationalist, Socialist, but Socialist' above all, will be filled with rejoicing?"

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

Mr. Garvin, who, of course, is a Unionist, then sets to work to answer those Unionists, especially those attached to the "Reveille Movement," who refuse to consider a Federal settlement. He suggests that their flag bears the legend "Death or Dublin Castle."

He says that the results of the South Shields, Walthamstow, and Municipal elections are significant. "They mean very evidently that unless there is some strong revision of the Unionist programme—unless some things that the forward school does not desire to sacrifice are struck out of it unless some new and bold articles are written into it—the Unionist Party will not gain seats at the next General Election, will not do as well as last January, but will fare considerably worse. No electioneering expert—none—can promise anything to the contrary. In our view, a result of that sort at this juncture would be an inconceivable disaster.

"We have to consider the prospects as they appear upon the lines of the programme suggested by the Reveille group, and by the smaller but very honourable school who subordinate everything else to a concentrated concern for Ulster. To these we are entitled to say that nothing but a miraculous endowment with tongues of flame will enable them to prevail. Upon what decisive reform of the House of Lords are they now prepared to agree after fribbling with that issue for nine months? How are they going to convince ordinary men that the more prosaic and business-like Ireland of to-day is the same red crater of revolutionary discontent that it was a quarter of a century ago?

FEDERALISM OR FAILURE?

"Is Invalidity Insurrance—a far bigger thing than Old Age Pensions—to be denounced at the polls, or is Mr. Lloyd George to be praised for it, or is some more grudging and cautious ditto to be tried? Are the countries to be carried again on the plead that though the land-taxes are not to be repealed but continued, their moral iniquity may be tempered by small mercies of a technical kind? What broad policy of once easily intelligible in itself and acceptable to the Northern boroughs is to be adopted upon the Osborne Judgment and payment of members?

"We say quite deliberately that those who are in favour of wrecking the Conference at any price, and of rushing into a General Election before they have thought out the answers to a formidable series of questions like these, would drive the Unionists Party if they could get their way to a result more definitely disastrous in effect, all present and coming circumstances considered, than the more sweeping but also more remediable debacle of 1906.

"The adoption of 'federalism' would soon alter the situation; but that is just what the wreckers repudiate, and yet they have not another vestige of a new fighting idea."

THE Army Council have informed general officers commanding-in-chief that in regard to the Coronation ceremonies of next year, it the services of any individual officer are required, action will be taken by the War Office. The names of officers offering the their services are not to be forwarded.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six-and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AUTUMN EXODUS.

The returning memsahebs and their sisters the miss-sahibs have been and are still crowding the various steamboats eastward bound. And some of us wonder, writes a Home correspondent, how large a proportion of these, whether winter brides or unattached debutantes with unknown prospects, leave England as ignorant as we were, as unprepared for the strange new life ahead. It is extraordinarily important to make the right inquiries of the right persons, and yet—and yet every boat continues to carry away, the hold alone knows what cargoes of lumber, material and mental, how few of the necessities of life in India!

MAGNIFICENT DISTANCE.

India is an immense continent; to assert this is platitudinous, and yet one must be reminded that although Anglo-India permeates the peninsula, even Anglo-India depends for its manner of existence not only on position in the Service, in the missionary or mercantile community, but mainly upon geographical position. In a word, regionalism is as potent a factor East as West of Suez, and the very first point to emphasise, when making inquiries, is whither bound? It is necessary for your adviser to know whether you expect to while away the seasons in some tea-garden on the wooded slopes of the Assam Valley, or to challenge "ennui" in cantonments on some remote Himalayan shelf, or, likelier than either, to swelter on one of India's populous river plains or in crowded malarious deltas.

VARIATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

And, again life will be totally different in the mofussil from, that of a large Europeanised town. A bride acquaintance, who went direct from Marseilles to Delhi at Christmas time, was justly indignant with the counsellor who had allowed her to negotiate temperatures ranging from 30 degrees to 80 degrees in the twenty-four hours with nothing beyond summer garments. Without a doubt the warmest clothing, especially by way of wraps, is needed for the north and north-west; whereas in the Bengal plains one never needs anything heavier than the lightest tweeds, and nothing can be too diaphanous. To any one who has not experienced tropical heat it sounds ridiculous to protest that a pattern on a muslin makes it intolerably hot, or that sleeves of the finest mull will give an infant an excuse for an eruption of prickly heat; but these are facts. Those whose destiny is Calcutta must see to it that their trousseau is of the lightest and most porous linen, that their frocks are of cotton muslin, and silk, all washable and unlined, and that their only woolen outlay is on light tweeds for winter wear or outside wraps. One must not forget to add that all tropical clothing, including every kind of blouse, is made cheapest and best in India itself, provided one gives the native tailor a pattern to copy. And, in spite of all who would urge the contrary, let her shun frills and furbelows in a land where even the grasshopper can be a burden, and where the most skilful of "durzies" cannot altogether cover up the sins of the woman. A round dozen of every garment, then, and an unimpeachable severity of design. But whereas mistakes in outfit, unless one has been colossally foolish, can be more or less corrected, mistakes in household equipment may be irrevocable. And here, again, one is met with such contradictory statements. Nevertheless, wherever or whatever you are in India, certain elementary facts are indisputable. The first is, that a good Indian servant is scrupulously honest in the care of his master's property. This statement is made after more than four years' experience, during which time some forty pounds' worth of silver was left in unlocked drawers night and day, in a flat often deprived of its mistress for five weeks at a time, and open, as European flats are, to any stranger who could get safely past the gate-keeper: the only theft incurred was during the jurisdiction of a Christian bearer, and amounted to one silver teaspoon.

LINEN AND FURNISHING.

Let the wise virgin also be generous in house linen, and let the linen be at the most half-bleached. Cotton is hot, and a fine linen is too frail to resist the vigorous onslaughts of the dohbi. In the hot season you will very likely lie on a grass mat for preference, but at other times linen is the only cool lair. Apart from linen and silver one finds it difficult to recommend bringing over supplies for the house, so different are the conditions of life so expensive the transport. True it is often cheaper and generally more satisfactory to bring over one's own piano; German firms provide special brands for the tropics we are told. But convenient furniture is best ordered from native mistiris who are wonderfully skilful in carrying out original designs. All wardrobes, cupboards, chests, etc., should be raised at least three inches from the ground: they should be free from any internal or external irregularities, which might from a retreat for the destructive "fish insect" and the smaller varieties of cockroach. These two between them will destroy any fabric whatever and thrive upon it. The tops, too, of all wardrobes should be covered in, or the wily anopheles have ready to hand a shadowy resting place, whence they may issue at night or whenever driven by their insatiate thirst for blood. For the same reason the curtains, if any, should hang without valance of any sort, so that they can be constantly shaken free from insect pests. Ants and cockroaches are entirely lacking in discrimination in their greed for books, making glass-doors to book-cases almost a necessity.

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IN LIGHTER VEI.

THE ECHO WENT WRONG.

A certain sportsman was fond of bragging about the wonderful echo to be heard on his estate. One day when expecting friends to dinner he placed his servant in the wood with instructions to repeat every word he heard said.

Imagine the laugh when he called out "Are you there?" and the answer came "Yes, Sir, I've been here since one o'clock."

AT THE BAL MASQUE.

He saw her, sitting in the dark corner of the conservatory, and felt that his chance had come.

Silently he stole up behind her, and before she was aware of his presence he had kissed her.

"How dare you" she shrieked.

"Pardon me," he said airily. "I thought you were my sister."

Lifting her mask and stepping out into the light she giggled.

"You silly ass—I am!"

He collapsed.

LIVED ON IT.

An old Captain and his mate went into a restaurant near the docks and ordered dinner. The waiter with considerable flourish, placed a plate of thin watery looking liquid before them.

"I say, young fellow, what's this stuff?" shouted the captain gazing in amazement at the concoction which he found under his nose.

"Soup, Sir," replied the waiter.

"Soup?" shouted the old sea dog. "Soup, Bill', (turning to the mate), "just think of that! Here you and me have been sailing on soup all our lives an' never knowed it till now!"

NEVER SAW ONE.

"I have a wife and five children in the old country," said an emigrant to Canada, "and I never saw one of them."

"How can that be?" observed a listener; "you are not blind."

"No; and never have been."

"Did I understand you to say that you had left a wife and five children in England, and yet that you had never seen one of them?" pursued the puzzled inquisitor.

"Yes; that's a fact."

"How comes it, then, that you have never seen one of the family? What's the catch?"

"Why, my fifth child was born after I left."

WANTED THE EARTH.

Old Grudge was in bed.

He thought ruefully of the gas that was being consumed downstairs, and of the coal that was blazing away merrily.

Just as he was dropping off there ascended a weird howling from below. Jumping up, he made his way to the top of the stairs.

"Eva!" he bellowed. "Eva! What in the name of wonder is that howling down there?"

"Howling, pa?" came in tones pained and shocked. "Why, it's. Mr. Brown singing Love me and the world is mine!'"

"Humph!" growled Grudge. "Then, for goodness' sake, love him, and p'r'aps the silly young ass'll be going to look after his property!"

AND THE VERDICT WAS.

The defence was a weak one, and Proddit, K. C; knew his only chance was to get the sympathies of the twelve good men and true with him. His last witness was a small boy who just peeped over the edge of the witness-box.

"Have you any occupation, my boy?"

"No."

"Don't you work at all?"

"No."

"You mean to tell met that you just loaf around the house all days doing nothing?"

"Yes."

"What does your father do?"

"Same as me."

"How does he support the home, then?"

"He doesn't. Mother does mangling."

"As a matter of fact, you are like your father, a worthless, skunling, loafing rascal—no good to anybody. I suppose he drinks, too—eh?"

"Why don't you ask him, sir? There's is in that jury-box—third from the end in the back row."

SHE HAD HIM.

She was a sweet young thing, and had come down to visit her brother at the barracks.

Her relation being on duty, his chum in the band undertook to show her round.

Of course, she asked a lot of questions. "Who is that individual?" she enquired, pointing to a color-sergeant.

"Oh, he once shook hands with the King," said her truthful cavalier, "that's why he wears a crown on his arm."

They next met a gymnastic instructor wearing a badge of crossed Indian clubs. "Who might he be?" asked the lady.

"That's the camp barber," said her companion. "Can't you see he's wearing the scissors?"

Then a number of stars upon the cut of a veteran, each indicating four years' service, aroused her curiosity.

"He's the battalion astronomer," explained the escort gravely; "most useful man—guides us home by the stars when we've lost ourselves on night manœuvres."

"How interesting," said the maiden. Then noting his bandsman's badge—the representation of an ancient stringed instrument—she exclaimed slyly—

"I suppose that thing on your arm means that you're the regimental liar?"

A NEAR THING.

A certain sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. Not being a particularly good shot, the bag was nil, and, as he did not like to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on the way home.

He presented it to his wife, who, after expressing her thanks, thoughtfully remarked—

"It was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day.'

THE LISTENER.

"That woman who lives next door, James," said Eliza, the young married woman, to her husband, "is the laziest, dreadfullest, most gossiping person I have met during my whole life. She does nothing but talk, talk, talk, morning, noon and night. I am perfectly certain that she never get any work done."

"Ah," replied her husband. "I thought she was a chatterbox. And to whom does she talk all day long?"

"Why my dear, to me, of course," was the reply. "She talks to me over the garden wall.

UNIMPRESSIONISTIC.

The young lady was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots.

The old rustic—at a respectful distance—was watching,

"Ah," said the female artist, looking up suddenly and pretending she hadn't known he was there all the time, "perhaps to you, too, Nature has opened her sky pictures page by page? Have you seem the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east the red-stained sulpherous islets floating in the lakes of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?

"No, mum," replied the rustic shortly; "not since I give up alcohol."

ANSWERED.

Hour after hour the anxious mother sat in the silence of the night, awaiting the return of her wild offspring. But he came not.

At last, with drooping lids and weary limbs, she dragged her way upstairs and crept to bed. And still he came not. She closed her eyes and finally fell fast asleep.

At breakfast she saw him, red-eyed and pale. He ate nothing. He only tried, with much gesticulation and grimaces, to swallow a cup of coffee.

"John," said his mother severely, "what time did you come home last night?"

John looked up. Then he smiled wearily.

"Oh, bedtime, mother!" he answered vaguely.

SOLD.

The good wife looked up from her knitting.

"And did you tell the house agent we wanted him to sell our house?" she asked.

"I did, my dear," responded her spouse; "and it's to be advertised to-day."

She nodded.

"I'm glad of that," she said. "This is such a dreadfully inconvenient house—the rooms are so small, the staircase so narrow and the outlook so wretched. I shall be glad to leave it. And now, dear, let us look at the advertisements, and see if there is anything to suit us."

Together they read through the "Desirable residences for sale."

"Why," she said suddenly, "here's the very thing! Large rooms! Splended view! Every modern convenience! Oh. John, let's go and take this place at once!"

"H'm!" granted John. "But that, darling, happens to be the advertisement of our own house!"

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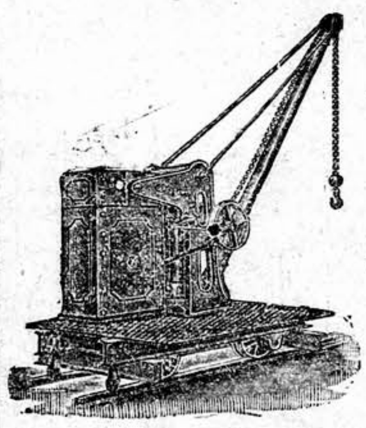

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09

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

lexandra Hotel, Bombay.

case of F. D. Mootham.—Viscount Duncan- To the Under Secretary of State for India: her his attention has been drawn to the case D. Mootham, late cantonment inspector of Kurrachee, now reduced to police platform at Ruk Junction who on a charge of negligence and incompetence in March 1909 ubmitting misleading reports to his superior in the case of assault on two sergeants of the ancashire Regt. on March 14, 1909 was reduc- he rank of sergeant by the Acting Commis- of Police in March 1910 without any inquiry held and whether the Government can take tion in the matter.

Ceylon Import Duty on Tea.—Sir J. D. To ask the Under Secretary of State for Whether the Secretary of State proposes to he Government of India to take any action in the abolition of the Ceylon import duty in view of the disabilities and disadvantages to South Indian planters by the retention of ity.

Alexandra Hotel, Bombay.—Sir Herbert —To ask the Under Secretary of State for Whether he is aware that the license of the ra Hotel was transferred in May last from ard to the A Ward of Bombay City, in spite presentations submitted by the inhabitants ality; whether it is a fact, as stated by the of Excise, that the site referred to was to the licensee of the Alexandra Hotel the application was publicly adver- hether these proceedings are in accordance orders issued by the Government in re- o the consultation of local opinion; and e will request the Government of Bombay ute an inquiry into the circumstances under is transfer has been effected.

Manufacture of Matches and Phos- Poisoning.—Sir Charles Dilke.—To Under Secretary of State for India: in consideration of the desirability a adhering to the Berne Conven- the prohibition of the use of white phos- the manufacture of matches the Government into account the recent adherence of the ent of the Dutch Indies where the manufac- tches had been set up in one residency, thought necessary to join in the exclusion ger of phosphorus poisoning.

of the Bombay Political Department and Scheme.—Sir Seymour King.—To ask the retary of State for India: Whether officers Bombay Political Department draw- 0 rupees per mensem and upwards ue to draw acting allowances and compensation, as they receive no nder the new scheme, the only ent being in the position of those ess than 1,200 rupees a month; whether estimate of the increased cost to the t of India is 14,904 rupees per annum will state how that is arrived at; and wing to the saving on acting allowances nge compensation, the Government will gainers on balance by their apparent

on of Lieutenant-Colonels to Colonel.— r King.—To ask the Under Secretary of India: Whether, until a few years ago all colonels of the Indian Army were, after n that rank, promoted automatically to f colonel by brevet whether the discon- that practice has resulted in the frequent of cantonment magistrates by their hether officers of the Military Accounts nce Departments are all promoted to nelcies and whether as no question of y or expense is involved he will permit motion in the case of cantonment magis- to prevent their supersession by their its attendant consequences.

lice Retirement after 25 Years on Full r Seymour King.—To ask the Under State for India: Whether the inquiry the Government of India as to the penditure involved and the probable r departments of the public service the Indian police the concession of ed to full pension after twenty-five as recommended by the Police Com- w completed; and whether any decision rrived at.

fficers of the Indian Army Depart- mbined Leave.—Sir Seymour King— under Secretary of State for India: as yet heard from the Government of d to permitting departmental officers officers of India Army Departments vilege leave combining that leave up allowed with ordinary leave; and has been arrived at.

of Military Officers of the Indian Poli- ent.—Sir Seymour King.—To ask the ary of State for India: Whether he has any report from the Government of subject of the memorials submitted by rs of the Indian Political Department; lines the Government of India propose their grievances.

per Use of High Explosives.—Sir g.—To ask the Under Secretary of : What measures are taken in India to explosives, which contractors, quarry others are allowed to purchase on ir own consumption being used for oses, such as dynamiting fish in the

Assassination of Inspector Ghose.— .—To ask the Under Secretary of : Whether the Secretary of State ouse any information regarding the sinate Inspector Ghose, of the Crimi- n Department, who has been active- racing seditious Samitis; and what ondition of the wounded officer.

vation.—Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the y of State for India: Whether the of China admitted at the Shanghai at they could produce no statistical decrease of opium cultivation in the r an inquiry has since been made by into this question; and, if so, whe- tary of State can communicate the ouse.

n Opium.—Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask tary of State for India: Whether ddressed by the British-India As- cutta to the Bengal Board of Revenue issue of further and more stringent arding the traffic in opium, in view the large majority of persons who e of the poppy employ such as me- of persons who use the drug as an cotic being small, recalling the over- nce given before the Opium Com- ing the beneficial effect of opium in n alleviator of pain and as a giver of in various diseases and disorders; be in the affirmative, what action the Government of Bengal, and y by the Government of India orial.

d Railway.—Sir J. D. Rees.—To Secretary of State for India: Whe- ry of State can give the House any arding the proposed extension of the lway system from Hyderabad to

ant Surgeons in the Punjab.—Sir J. k the Under Secretary of State for r the Secretary of State has received the Civil Servants in the Punjab, the substitution of Indian assistant opean civil surgeons causes hard- f Europeans whose work compels civil stations; and whether it is ue this policy further before an ical profession has been developed able to supply civil surgeons of s with British and Irish surgeons ble.

Trade Routes, Foreign Troops, and Rees.—To call attention to the ce of foreign troops in Persia, to ife and property in the southern ngdom, to the necessity for making nts for policing trade routes north- lf and more especially the track d Ispahan via Shiraz to the urgent rests of British and British-Indian s, for the provision, by loan or for this purpose and of reliable xercise of proper supervision and ove a resolution.

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ided that the King Edward memo- ll take the from of an equestrian , costing 1 1-2 lakhs. The balance cted will be vested in a fund and ical purposes.

THE SAVARKAR CASE.

Text of Anglo-French Agreement.

The following is the text of the Agreement between the French and English Governments regarding the Savarkar affair:—

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of his Britannic Majesty having agreed by means of an exchange of Notes dated Oct. 4 and 5, 1910, to submit to arbitration, on the one hand, the questions of fact and right raised by the arrest and the taking back on board the steamship Morea on July 8, 1910, at Marseilles, of the Indian, Vinayak Damoder Savarkar, who escaped from that boat, on which he was a prisoner, and on the other hand the claim of the Government of the Republic for the surrender of Savarkar the undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed on the following arrangement.

Article 1.—An arbitration tribunal composed as set forth below, will be charged to decide the following question. Ought Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, in conformity with the rules of international law, to be or not be surrendered by the Government of his Britannic Majesty to the Government of the French Republic.

Article 2.—The arbitration tribunal will be composed of five arbitrators chosen from among the members of the Permanent Court at the Hague. The two contracting parties will come to an agreement as to the composition of the tribunal. Each of them shall have the right to nominate as arbitrator one of its nationals.

Article 3—On Dec 6, 1910, each of the high contracting parties shall deposit at the office of the Permanent Court fifteen copies of its case, together with duly certified copies of all papers and documents which it intends to cite in the proceedings. The office will undertake to forward them without delay to the arbitrators and the parties in the case, two copies being supplied to each of the parties, while two copies will remain in the archives of the office. On Jan. 17, 1911, the high contracting parties will deposit in the same way their counter-cases, with the documents in support thereof. The counter-cases may give occasion for replies, which must be presented within a fortnight of the handing in of the counter-cases. The periods fixed under the present arrangement for the handing in of the cases, counter-cases, and replies may be extended by mutual agreement between the high contracting parties.

Article 4.—The Tribunal will meet at the Hague on Feb. 14, 1911. Each party shall be represented by an agent charged to act as intermediary between it and the Tribunal. The Arbitration Tribunal shall be able, if it deems it necessary, to request one or the other of the agents to furnish with explanations, verbal or written, to which the Agent of the opposite party shall have the right of replying. It will also have power to cite witnesses before it.

Clause 5.—The parties may employ either the English or the French language. The members of the Tribunal may employ at will either the French or the English language. The decisions of the Tribunal will be rendered in two languages.

Clause 6.—The decision will have to be issued in the shortest possible time, thirty days at most, after the date of the meeting at the Hague or that of the handing in of the written explanations, which will be furnished to it at its request. The time-limit, however, may be prolonged if the Tribunal so demands, provided that the two chief contracting parties consent to such a step.

BOMBAY MAN'S DEATH.

A correspondent writes to the 'Times':—"Chamney Graves Irwin, whose death was announced in the "Times" of Oct. 29, retired from the Army Medical Staff in 1891 with the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. He had seen much varied service, being, among other things, a Crimean veteran. He was born at Bombay in 1831 where his father, who died in the following year, was Advocate-General. His childhood was spent in Western Australia, where his uncle was commandant of the troops. He was sent home to school, first to Raphoe Royal School and afterwards to Cheltenham College. From there he went to Dublin for his medical course, but did not take his M.D. till after the Crimean war. He joined the 28th Regt. and was present at the battle of the Alma, and after the battle had the almost unexampled experience of being rescued from the mortuary, where he had been carried after a collapse from an attack of cholera. He recovered his health in England, and joined his regiment in India towards the close of the Mutiny. Besides his service in India, he was in Gibraltar and Malta, in West Africa and Mauritius. To that island he rendered signal service by a courageous and unpopular protest against the insanitary condition of the place—a condition which nearly proved fatal to himself. But the benefits conferred by his outspokenness were eventually acknowledged. On his return home he was employed as examining surgeon for the recruiting office at St. George's Barracks. In 1884 he went to Bermuda for three years as principal medical officer, and on his return took up a similar appointment in Edinburgh, and this he held till his retirement. Deputy Surg-Gen. Irwing was a man of exceptional versatility and vivacity. His conversation was enriched with a wide experience of men. Theatricals, speech making, gardening. were among his numerous activities, the success of his gardening and stock-farming in India, at Sialkot, being quite remarkable. But apart from capacity, he was a persona grata everywhere, and not merely among his equals. Few things gratified him so much to remember as a testimonial to his services from the non-commissioned officers at St. George's Barracks. He had friends everywhere, and forgot, none of them."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd November, 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	1	3	55 p.m.	17	45
Teheran ...	2	11	55 a.m.	2	40
Suez	2	1	45 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Turkish route right (1-12-10).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

ONE of the several novelties introduced by Mr. Fillis at the circus took the form of a ball-punching exhibition by Jack McAuliffe on Wednesday night. Before its conclusion, Sub-Inspector H. C. Melville, Bombay Police, jumped into the ring and challenged McAuliffe to a match of ten or more rounds for a purse to be subscribed by the circus management.

It is some time since such a match came off in Bombay, and it was with considerable disappointment that the audience heard of McAuliffe's unwillingness to meet anyone unless a side-bet of at least Rs. 3,000 were deposited. This seems to be an almost unreasonable stipulation.

There would appear, however, to be some likelihood of "raising the wind," on the challenger's side, and it remains for his friends to appoint a stakeholder and fix a forfeit in the event of either withdrawing unless a doctor's certificate as to the ill-health can be produced.

Melville is late of the 13th Hussars and was at one time Welter Weight Champion of India.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Detachment.

Match III—200 Yards.—Sergt Cook, G I P Ry, Volrs, 34; Cr Sergt Gindey, Bo Vol Rifles, 33; Lieut Ward, Bo Vol Rifles, 32; Corp Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs, 32; Sapper Leedham, Bo Vol Arty, 32; Sergt Alcock, G I P Ry Volrs, 32; Q M Sergt Downing, Bo Vol Rifles, 32.

Match IV—900 Yards.—Corp Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs, 34; Sergt Cook, G I P Ry Volrs, 33; Corpl Gindell, Bo Vol Rifles 33; Cr Sergt Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles, 33.

BOMBAY VOL RIFLES RIFLE CLUB.

Results of maches 1 to IV and miniature I and II for month of November 1910:—

Classification, Range. Match 1—200 Yards.—Cr Sergt Soundy, 34; silver spoon; Q M Sergt. Downing, 32; Cr Sergt Gidney, 32. 15 Competitors.

Match II—300 Yards rapid.—Q M Sergt Downing, 20, silver spoon; Cr Sergt Soundy, 19; Sergt-Major Wale, 18; Vol Collyer, 18. 21 entries.

Match III—900 Yards.—Lieut Ward, 34, silver spoon; Vol Lattey, 31; Sergt-Major Wale, 30. 14 competitors.

Match IV—400 Yards disappearing Figure.—Cr Sergt Soundy, 15-2, 13, silver spoon; Vol Collyer, 12; Cr Sgt Instr Buckley, 9. 22 entries.

Silver spoons for highest possible scores are awarded to Q M Sergt Downing for match II and Cr Sergt Soundy for match IV.

Miniature Range, Match I H P S 100.—Cr Segt Soundy, 97, silver spoon; Vol Lattey, 94; Cr Sgt Instr Kearsey, 93. 14 competitors.

Match II Rapid.—Vol Collyer G, 93, silver spoon; Q M Sergt Downing, 91; Corpl Gindell, 61. 13 competitors.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by.	L. W. H'cap. M. S.	M. W. H'cap. M. S.	F. W. H'cap M. S.
Eileen IV ...	E. C. Russell and J. F. Watson...	Scr.	Scr.	Scr.
Mahshuka ...	J. B. K. Macbeth	14 49	14 56	15 10
Turquoise ...	J. W. Stokes and F. J. Preston...	18 20	11 43	7 5

Course: No. 47 From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock Port—South Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. = 12 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	Scr.	Embarking Syndicate.
Antelope	5 5	Officers Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Erin	Scr.	Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison.

Course: No. 40. From Committe Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy, Mark Buoy leaving all to port—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee vessel = 10·2 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by.
Coralie	... ...	Major N. Kirby, R. E.
Maud..............	... ...	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	... ...	Newman Taylor.
Clatha	... ...	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	... ...	C. N. Moberley.
Valkyrie	... ...	R. Walker.
Pearl	... ...	A. E. Baird and W. North.

Course: No. 40. From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy—Mark Buoy leaving all to port—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 10·2 miles.—Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

The circus tent at Gowalia Tank Road was filled by an enthusiastic audience on Friday evening, when a benefit performance for Madame Fillis was given. All the usual items of the programme were performed with much success, and it was one of the best evenings which Fillis' Circus has provided during this visit to Bombay. The visit will close with a farewell Matinee on Sunday afternoon and after that the Company will appear for three weeks at Allahabad.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

847-07 Mulji and K Hunsraj Sewchand and others vs Tribhovan Virchand and others Captain and V S B Mehta and Crawford B and Co.

51-93 In person Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi widow and others N B Vakil T A Ghandy Tyab D and Co.

698-09 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhicaji Bhackre and others Mehta and D.

388-06 Khunderao L and M Anandrao Dwarkanath and others vs Harichand Pandarinath and others Daphtary F and D Mulji and K Khun L and M Bhai K and G.

998-08 S A Tyabji Krishnayas Subhaya and others vs Narayendas Kanji Little and Co.

215-08 Mulla and M Mumraj Rambhagat vs Jankidas Ratanlal and others Malvi H M and R

259-10 Ardeshir H D and Co K Vasodeodas and another Dickshit D and S

575-10 Edgelow G W and Co Nuntullabai widow and others vs Goolamalli J Panchmariwalla Payne and Co

614-10 Bicknell M and R Hassam Joosab vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim valad Mahomed Syed Parkar F P Pavri

560-10 Thakerdas Ahmedbhoy Hulubhoy vs The Bombay Cotton Maf Co Ld Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON.)
After the Chamber Matter is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

449-09 Captain and V Lukmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.

Short Cause.

1046-10 Nanu Hormusji and Co Lanibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Vinayekrao Pitale Sabnis and Co.

For Further Direction and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji Payne and Co Hiralal and K D Shroff Matubhoy J and M Ardeshir H D and Co Shamrao M and H

689-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptula Essnfally and others Unwalla and P Jehangir M and S.

101-10 Little and Co Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vijbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co. Madhowji K and C Bhaishanker K and G Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D, F P Pavri Pestonji R K and Co. Matubhoy J and M,

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 19th instant, brought following passengers:—

Aerbelien, Mr L
Alden, Mrs C and maid
Allen, Mr W
Amphlett, Miss K
Anderson, Mrs C W and child
Andrew, Mr J
Andrew, Mrs
Andrews, Miss M
Apcar, Mr G
Archer, Col
Archer, Mrs
Ashton, Mr R F
Ashton, Mrs
Aspden, Mr J L
Barrett, Mr A
Barrett, H
Barrington, Mr A
Barry, Mr Peter
Barton, Mr G
Bayley, Mrs C
Beattie, Miss G
Beddy, Miss L
Begg, Mr J
Begg, Mrs
Bell, Mr C W
Billinton, Mr W
Birdwood, Gen W S
Birkett, Mr T W
Birkett, Mrs
Birkmyre, Mr A
Birkmyre, Mrs
Black, Mrs Ettie
Blankinsop, Mr B A
Bombay, Ven Archdeacon of
Bostridge, Mrs E
Bowles, Mr C W
Bown, Mr F
Boyd, Mr
Boyd, Miss
Boyd, Mrs and infant
Boyd, Mr Jas
Boyd, Miss
Bradbury, Mr
Bradbury, Mrs
Bradash, Mr G S
Bradshaw, Mrs C R
Bray, Mr E H
Bray, Miss F
Brett, Capt J A
Brett, Mrs
Breul, Mr A
Bromley, Mrs and child
Brown, Miss
Brown, Mr B H
Brown, Mr R P
Brown, Mrs and infant
Browne, Major F
Brown, Mrs
Bryant, Miss A
Bunbury, Lt-Col V
Burden, Mr R A
Burn, Mrs Pelham
Caix, M le Comte de
Cameron, Mr A P
Cambell, Mr D F
Carnduff, Mrs W
Carr, Mr R C
Caryer, Mr A A
Carver, Mrs
Casperz, Mr E P
Cassels, Capt R A
Cassels, Mrs and child
Castle, Mr W H
Chamier, Mrs
Charlie, Mr G A
Charlton, Mr H J
Cheetham, Miss
Christie, Mr H L
Clark, Mr George
Clark, Mr J B
Clark, Mr Wyndham
Clarke, Mr L
Clarke, Mrs W Lee
Cobb, Miss
Coudon, Mr J K
Cook, Mrs C Chesney, and child
Cowie, Col C H
Cowie, Mrs
Coxon, Mrs W
Crawford, Mr J
Cully, Miss E M
Currie, Mr W
Dalrymple, Miss M
Darley, Capt J E
Davidson, Mr J Mc K
Davies, Mr G E
Davies, Capt P G
Day, Mr E H
Dean, Mrs E
de Barry, Monsieur E
de Barry, Madame
de Carters, Baron
de Carters, Baroness
Delion, Mr E
Dennis, Miss D
de Puybusque, Madame and maid
de Rimsdyk, Monsieur
Deryder, Mr E
de Serionne, Count
de Serionne, Countess and maid
Deuchar, Mr V H
Dick, Mr W H
Dickie, Miss
Dickins, Mrs
Dickins, Mrs L M
Doake, Mr R B
Doran, Mr J W
Douglas, Mr C
Downing, Mrs G
Dumont, Mr G
Duncan, Mr H J
Duncan, Mr E V
Durnford, Mr E R
Eckford, Capt A B
Eddis, Mr
Egerton, Mr W M
Elliot, Major
Elliot, Mrs
Elmore, Mr F
Elmore, Mr J S
England, Miss D
Engstron, Mr H
Fisher, Mrs J
Fisher, Miss
Fleischer, Mr M W
Fleischer, Mrs
Forman, Miss
Foster, Mr J P
Fowler, Miss W W
Franklyn, Mr C
Franks, Capt N
Franks, Mrs
Fraser, Lieut H M R N
Frere, Mr V E
Frere, Mrs
Fullam, Mr W S
Gambrell, Mr C
Gard, Mr T P
Gard, Mrs child and infant
Garland, Miss D L
Garstang, Prof John
Gibbs, Miss J M
Gilbert, Mr R
Gilbert, Mrs
Gill, Mr J
Glen Liston, Major W
Glen Liston, Mrs and child
Graham, Hon Mr C W N
Graham, Miss C
Grant, Miss
Grant, Smith Capt H G
Grant, Smith Mrs
Gray, Mr J H
Gray, Mr J H
Gray, Mrs M
Gray, Mr M
Gray, Mrs W H
Griffin, Mr T
Griffith, Mr P R
Hague, Mrs child and infant
Hales, Mr H W
Hales, Mrs
Hanger, Mr E
Hannyngton, Major J A
Hannyngton, Mrs
Hark, Mr R G
Harrison, Mr F H
Hartley, Mrs
Hayward, Mrs
Henderson, Mr M
Henry, Miss F
Henry, Miss M
Hill, Miss
Hill, Miss
Hill, Mr W F
Hoggan, Mr G B
Hoggan, Mrs
Hoggan, Mr W H
Hollis, Hon A C
Hollis, Mrs
Holmes, Mr A C S
Holmes, Mrs infant and nurse
Holmes, Mr W
Turner, Mr M
Tych, Mr John
Tych, Mr Jules

Hopkins, Mr R H
Hopkins, Mrs
Hopkinson, Mrs
Hopkinson, Miss
Horne, Col F C L
Horsfall, Mr
Houston, Mrs D
Hughes, Mrs
Hughes, Miss
Hutchison, Mr G S
Huxley, Mr
Huxley, Mrs
Huxley, two Misses
Huxley, Mr (Jun)
Innes, Mr Long
John, Sir Edwin
John, Lady
Johnstone, Mr J O
Jones, Mrs F
Jones, Miss
Kabis, Mr W
Kellock, Mr C de M
Kensbett, Mr W J
Kenyon, Mr H E
Kenyon, Mrs and infant
Kerr, Mr H D
Kerr, Mrs
Kerr, Miss
Kerr, Mr N
King, Mr H H
King, Mrs S E
Larmour, Mr C F
Larmour, Mrs
Law, Mr J
Law, Mr R O
Lawrie, Mr D E
Leesk, Miss J
Lees, Miss M
Leigh, Mr R
Lening, Mrs
Lening, Miss
Leon, Mrs child and infant
Linton, Mr H
Lochart, Miss H
Lumsden, Mr H G
Lumsden, Mrs
Macbeth, Mr N B
Macbeth, Mrs
MacBray, Mr J
MacBray, Mrs
MacDowell, Mr J
Macpherson, Mr W W
Macpherson, Mrs
Macrae, Capt W
Maitland, Mrs J and child
Marchetti, Mr B
Martin, Mr A
Mason, Mr H W T
Master, Lieut H F H
Mather, Rt Hon Sir Wm
Mather, Mr Luis E
McCulloch, Mr R W
McCausland, Mrs
McKenzie, Mr G
McLeod, Hon Mr N
Meredith, Mr N M
Metcalfe, Mr J G
Mifey, Dr W K
Miller, Mr Jas
Miller, Mr T
Miller, Mrs, infant and nurse
Mitchell, Mr J W F
Mitchell, Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs L
Mohamed, Mr Gorl
Monck, Hon Mrs and maid
Moncrieff, Mrs A L M
Montifiori, Miss
Moore, Mr J
Moore, Mrs child and infant
Morgan, Mr H R
Morgan, Mrs
Morris, Mrs, and child
Mosley, Miss F
Motte, Mrs Comte de la
Murray, Mr A
Murray, Capt A G
Murray, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Neave, Mr E R
Neave, Mrs
Needham, Mr J E
Newton, Rev F J
Nicholson, Mr R W
Nolan, Mrs
Nolan, Miss
Norton, Mr J B
Oakeshott, Mr E F
Oakeshott, Mr E P
Page, Mr F W
Parry, Major
Parry, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Partridge, Mr F C
Pegram, Mrs H C
Petrocochino, Mr
Phillott, Mr C G R
Pinhey, Mr H
Ponten, Mr G
Pool, Mr J W
Pool, Mr C J
Pope, Mr G H
Pope, Mrs
Potts, Major F
Powell, Mr F A
Preston, Mr A
Preston, Mrs
Primrose, Mr R
Pringle, Mr R B
Pringle, Mrs
Prior, Mrs
Pritchard, Mr G
Probyn, Mr P
Pulford, Miss E M
Ralli, Mr A C
Ralli, Mrs and maid.
Randall, Mr A
Reed, Capt R R
Reed, Mrs two infants and nurse
Reynolds, Mr H J
Reynolds, Mrs A L
Rhodes, Major E
Richardson, Mr C J
Richardson, Mr G P
Roake, Miss
Robinson, Mr C E
Robinson, Mrs
Rouse, Mr C
Rouse, Mrs
Sadler, Capt E R Hayes
Sanderson, Capt E L
Sanderson, Mrs
Sayce, Prof
Scott, Mr Lyon
Scott, Mrs
Seaman, Mr W C
Shannon, Mr Alex
Sharp, Mrs D J, child and infant
Shaw, Mr W H
Shepherd, Mr L
Simpson, Mr A F
Sing, Mr D
Smith, Mrs H Austin, and maid
Smith, Mrs M
Smyth, Miss M H
Sneade, Miss
Sobociniski, Mr A F
Sorel, Mr V
Spry, Miss B
Springgay, Mr F M
Staves, Mr W H
Steel, Mr E A
Stephen, Mrs
Stephen, Miss
Stevens, Mr E R
Stevenson, Mr H D M
Stevenson, Mr T
Steward, Mr G P
Steward, Mrs
Stokes, Mr A
Stokes, Mrs
Stokes, Miss E H
Strain, Mrs, infant and nurse
Symons, Mr J L
Tachibana, M Z
Talbot, Lieut R G
Taylor, Mr F V
Taylor, Mr J
Taylor, Mrs
Taylor, Miss M
Taylor, Miss P
Taylor, Miss V
Thomas, Col Owen
Thomas, Miss L E
Thomas, Mr R G D
Thomas, Mrs, and nurse
Thomas, Mr W L
Thompson, Mr J
Thompson, Mr Jas
Thompson, C L
Thompson, Mrs and infant
Todd, Mr W H
Tovey-Cozens, Mr R
Treeby, Mrs Alfred
Whittle, Mrs
Whittle, Mr B A
Willcocks, Mr F C

Unwin, Mr L A
Valentine, Mrs, and infant
Van Versevel, Mr F
Vaughan, Mr H R
Wadia, Mr M N
Wadia, Mrs two infants and two nurses
Waterfield, Sergt
Watkin, Mr E H P P
Watson, Miss
White, Mr C W
White, Mrs
Whittle, Mr A T

Williams, Mr H
Willmore, Mr
Willmore, Mr J S
Wilson, Mr E G
Windeyer, Mrs
Windeyer, Miss
Wood, Mrs J and infant
Worthington, Mr C S
Young, Mr L G
Young, Mrs Saville
Young, Miss I
Young, Miss P

Per s. s. "Praga," Dec. 4.

The Austrian L'oyd's s. s. "Praga" is expected to arrive here on Sunday the 4th instant at 5 a. m. from Trieste with the following passengers:—

Blennerhasset Mr and Mrs
Black Mr J
Billimoria, Mr
Chambers, Mr
Dusburg, Mr and Mrs
Dallasporta, Mrs
Dabranoff, Miss
Demetriadis, Mr
Greer, Mr F A
Godley, Mrs
Heberlein, Mr and Mrs H
Hakimud, Mr
Herswell, Mr F
Hallowes, Mr and Mrs G F
Kerr, Mr H
Luffmann, Mr and Mrs

MacKimmon, Mr and Mrs R
Murphy, Miss N
Noorbhoy, Mr A
Pillkington, Mr
Phillips, Mr and Mrs
Phillips, Miss
Pandelides, Mr
Robertson, de Mr A
Spencer, Lt G M
Seton, Mr
Schuh, Mr
Selincourt, de Miss
Schentz, Mr and Mrs
Tweddel, Mrs
Tweddel, Miss
Wadia, Mr

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," Dec. 7.

Passengers expected to arrive per our s.s. "R. Rubattino," from Genoa on the 7th instant, afternoon:—

Arnant, Dr Mrs and Miss
Allies, Mr
Alzevedo, Mr Mrs and Miss
Aida Mendis Abren
Brown, Mr and Mrs
Bonerji, Mr and Mrs
Blair, Mrs
Conigiani, Rev
Corsini, Rev
Cardoso, Rev
Cypriano, Mr
Cornaglia, Mr
Descombes, Rev
Dahlgren, Mr and Mrs A and 2 children
Exhenry, Sister
Flanagan, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Faure da Rosa, Capt
Da Rosa, Capt F
Da Rosa, Mrs F and family
Fryer, Rev and Mrs
Fyengar, Dr
Greenslade, Sister
Gros, Rev
John, Mr
Jouhar, Mr
Josephine, Sister
Jean Paul, Sister
Kirby, Mr and Mrs W
Klug, Mr and Mrs
Langhorne, Mr and Mrs and son

Lievens, Sister
Leenaces, Sister
Moore, Mrs and Miss
Mitre, Mrs and 2 Misses
Menzies, Capt
Macropolo, Mr
Mehta, Mr
Motta, Mr
Maria, Sister
Murphy, Capt
McDonnell, Sister
Mariane, Sister
Maggi, Count and Mrs
Le Mesurier, Mr and Mrs child and nurse
De Mahini Count
Peixoto Oliveire, Mr
Peixoto, Miss
Piers, Mr and Mrs R child and nurse
Rao, Mr
Revil, Sister
Ritzman, Mrs
Sabastiano, Bishop
Smith, Rev
Shanan, Mr
Steele, Rev and Mrs
Thomas, Mr
Vaughan, Mr
Worms, Mr
Xathaw, Rev and Mrs

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "Persia," Dec. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Persia," Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers:—

Aitken, Mr and Mrs R
Atkinson, Miss E
Andrews, Miss S E
Anderson, Mr A
Ballantyne, Major E W
Bayley, Capt
Besse, Miss
Benwell Commander, W F
Berkeley, Mr S J F
Betts, Mr C C
Binney, Mr E V
Blackadder, Mr R J
Bolus, Mr E J
Brinton, Rev P R
Burrowes, Mr G V
Campbell, Miss F
Chevenix, Trench Lt-Col G
Clark, Mrs H G
Condleiff, Mr J C
DasSantos, Mr and Mrs Gorge and Maid
Deane, Miss Elsie
Dyal, Mr Prabhu
Eilert, Mrs P E
Faussett, Maj O G
Fielding, Miss
Foster, Mr
Framjee, Mr A S
Gait, Mrs E A
Garrard, Capt R
Girard, Mr W
Goffe, Mr F H
Gough, Mrs
Goward, Mr G A
Green, Miss
Greenfield, Mr E G
Gregory, Mr C M, Mrs and 4 children
Hardinge, Miss M
Harman, Capt A R
Harwood, Mr H
Harper, Mr
Hay, Mr R
Hay, Mrs
Hemingway, Mr P
Heyes, Mr T
Holt, Mr and Mrs E D
Hunt, Capt and Mr E C

Hunter, Capt J
Hutchinson, Mr J W
James, Mrs Leslie
Jeweller, Mr Jessinglal B
Jones, Rev and Mrs J P
Joyes, Mr B
Latham, Mrs T, child and inft
Laurie, Major and Mrs
Legg, Mr O S
Linford, Mrs and 2 infants
Luard, Ms E S
Macdonald, Mr C
Maiden, Mr R
Menhennet, Mr J
Mohanlal, Mr B
Mull, Mrs
Mulder, Mr J S
Nicholson, Mr S
Oakes, Mrs Stanley
Ormerod, Mr C S
Platt, Miss K
Ralston, Mr W H
Rideal, Mr and Mrs S
Rosenthal, Mr A
Robertson Glasgow, Capt A W
Scott, Mr James
Sharma, Mr D D
Sharp, Miss
Shearer, Col and Mrs J
Shorrock, Mr G
Sich, Mr A E
Skinner, Mr S A
Sladen, Mr and Mrs L and child
Smith, Mr and Mrs O S
Standage, Mr R F and child
Tredaway, Mr J G
Thurmer, Mr Wm
Von Coolln, Miss I
Walsh, Mr A Packenham
Watson, Mr D
Webb, Mr
White, Miss A A
Wilkin, Mr and Mrs A H
Wodehouse, Mr A P

Per s.s. "Hera," Dec. 3.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's. Steamer "Hera," Capt. Casanova, on the 3rd December from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 10-30 a.m. Native Servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Ballard Pier for disinfection at 7-45 a.m. with all baggage:—

COLOMBO.

Ange, Mr J
Arenas, Mrs

Moerman, Mr N W
Tabraham, Mrs

SHANGHAI.

Vapiwalla, Mr H F
Kapradewalla, Mr R S

KOBE—Sekido, Mr K.

YOKOHAMA.—Rodes, Mr N

FREMANTLE.

Bombarlieri, Mr
Keany, Mr S and 2 children

Macris, Mr A
Narlap, Mr

ALEAIDLE.—Nawood, Mr N

MELBOURNE.

Furlan, Mr wife and 2 children
Rubenstein, Mr J
Khyat, Mr
Khair, Mr and 2 children

Ross, Mr F and children
Neliotis, Mr A and brother
Granitis, Mr A and child
Haimsohr, Mr J and David

SYDNEY.

Maintou, Mrs
Michelon, Mrs and baby
Guthridge, Mr
Price, Mr
Kirk, Mr
Guilbert, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Lucas, Mrs
Maton, Mrs A
White, Mr
Wilson, Mr J
Leschown, Mr
Mansoni's Nuree, Mr
Pelligrini, Mr and Mrs
Anegan, Mr L G D
Didier, Mr M
Yakormiosic, Mr
Autier, Mr L B
Mirks, Mr P
Mikslin, Mr M P
Yurin, Mr Y M
Stipano, Mr M L
Marusic, Mr M
Autin, Mr G Z
Ivanos, Mr A B
Marusic, Mr J
Fatouras, Mr P
Oastans, Mr and Mrs
Nessolongitis, Mr J and son
Raftopoulas, Mr
Papagengion, Mr
Karomis, Mr
Sakanakis, Mr
Zamnit, Mr P
Mcraitis Mr S
Saronlakis, Mr J
Tsilibaris, Mr N
Paizis, Mr G

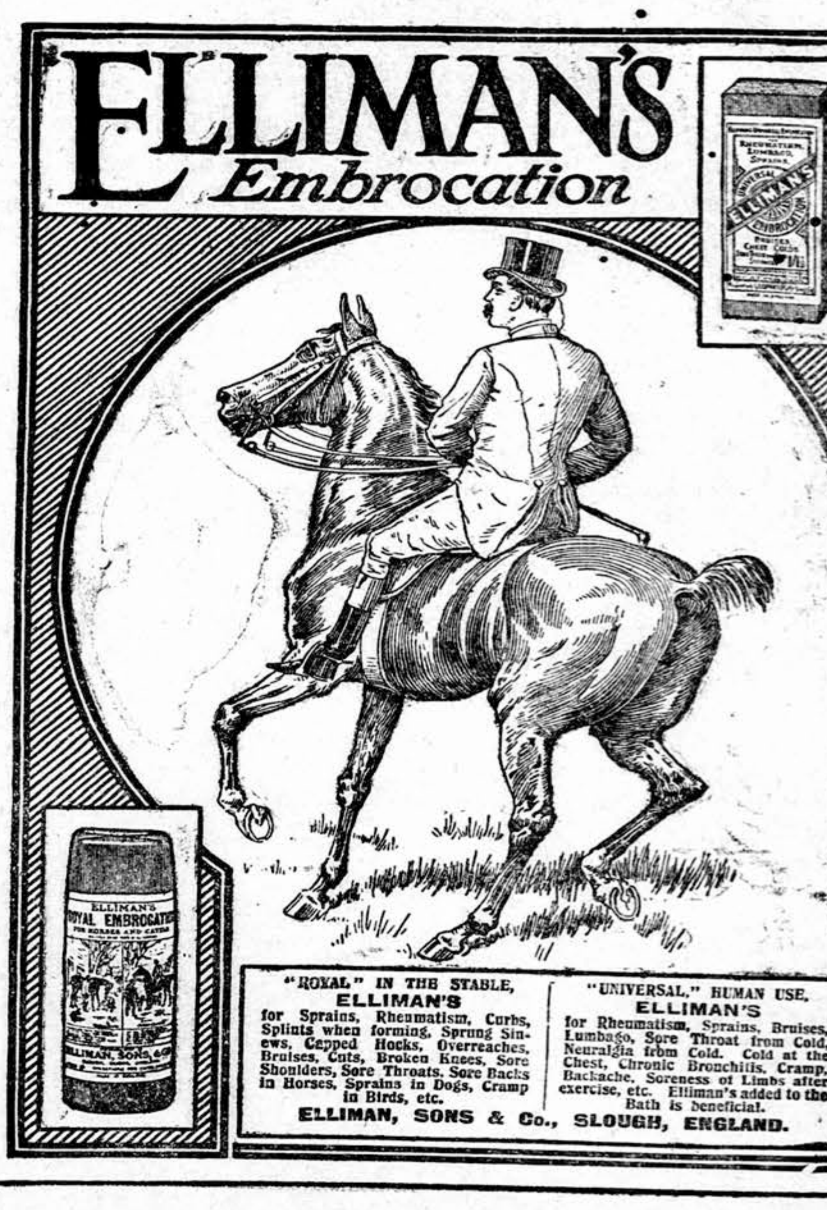
Moses, Mr
Greek, Mr M A
Kauger, Mr A and mother
Magiandis, Mr V
Calafates, and son
Papastati, Mr
Agapitos, Mr
Parascon, Mr J
Mousselas, M
Spartalis, Mr
Agostis, Mr
Zorbas, Mr
Zadour, Mr
Allard, Mr and Mrs and child
Humbat, Mr
Aubert, Mr
Bollet, Mr and Mrs and son
Raziers, Mr and Mrs.
Portet, Mrs and child
Verduraz, Mr and Mrs B
Bozon-Verdurez, Mrs
Bouteiller, Mrs
Poulet, Mr
Terrier, Mr
Latour, Mr
Jacquart, Mr
O'Careba, Mr
Allemant, Mr, Mrs and Miso
Giscanti, Mr,
Tartevin, Mrs
Fourel Mrs
Yonamean, Mrs
Carcasson, Mrs
Isnard, Mrs
Chamblant, Mrs

Per s. s. "Umsinga," Dec. 3.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umsinga" will sail from K shed, Prince's Dock on the night of the 3rd instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection alongside the shi at 5-30 p. m. sharp:—

Broadbent, Capt J F C
Boadbent, Mrs and infant
Buchanan, Mrs W E and nurse, 2 children and infant
Crookes, Mrs
Daly, Miss E J

D'Arcy, Miss
Finlay, Miss
Cuidera, Miss
Knox, Mr C D
Lee, Mrs M
Mair Mr J
Scott, O'Conner, Miss N A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"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE. ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold. Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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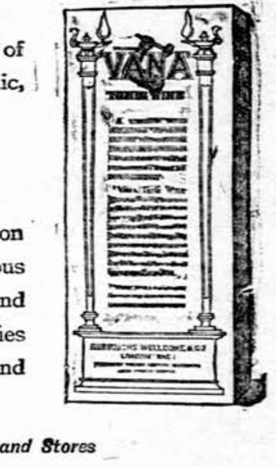
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The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

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P. O. BOX 239.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 3rd Dec. 1910.

PURE MILK.

IN spite of the obvious fact that milk has always been the most natural and one of the most necessary aliments for the building up of the human race, the need for ensuring that consumers shall have a pure supply has been very slowly grasped by responsible authorities. Life in cities has become so complicated in modern times that to compass measures, which enable the buyer to get what he wants in a fairly unadulterated condition requires as much genius as does a new invention, if not more. The question of profit always comes in but it need not necessarily destroy the value of the article provided. A movement that is described at some length in the *Times* is on foot to secure a pure supply of milk in a certain district by placing in the hands of an independent authority the examination and certification of milk intended for the market. The milk that passes this expert, must be free from disease germs, impurities and all other evils that make it bad for the consumer. The system by which this standard is to be attained is borrowed from the United States, whence come many progressive inspirations and where, its observance has reformed many abuses in the delivery of milk. A farmer, who studied its advantages, and thoroughly examined the working of the scheme on the spot, suggested its introduction into England. Many other methods have been tried to ensure a pure and wholesome milk supply, but they have been found wanting for various reasons, even where the purveyor is honestly desirous of doing the best for his customers. The effect of sterilisation, pasteurisation, or doctoring with preservatives can all be neutralised, for the milk so treated may still manage to contain impurities not touched by these processes, or may acquire them during the inevitable manipulation before delivery.

The theory that prevention is better than cure is the secret of the American system. Certification at its source, and protection of milk from subsequent contamination are the ideal, and for this, cleanliness and care at the time of milking are better guarantees than any preservative or any process for the destruction of lurking harmful bacteria. These may be killed easily, it is true, but the treatment that murders them does not keep out many other substances that may be even more injurious to the health of the innocent consumer. Sterilization, again, though good in itself, may enable unscrupulous purveyors to sell stale milk with impunity or may cover carelessness in handling from the outset. It is at length recognised that to provide a pure supply of milk the work must begin at the beginning and must be thorough. The farmer must provide himself with a properly equipped place for his cows and their milk ; his herd must be above suspicion of tuberculosis and his milkers must obey rigid laws of cleanliness. Such an establishment can be seen in action at a farm in Hampshire where, without being luxurious or costly, the cowsheds are clean and properly ventilated. The milking-shed is kept free from dust or anything that could harbour disease or danger. The cows enter this place a short time before being milked, and leave it immediately after, and they undergo a certain measure of washing before their milk is taken. The milkers are obliged to have clean hands and spotless overalls while performing their task. The milk when drawn is taken without delay to the dairy, and within twenty minutes is strained, cooled, bottled and sealed. The bottles are despatched, in cases, by train to town, to be delivered unopened to consumers. The result is that the bacteria in this milk are as few and far between as can be expected in a world teeming with them. Ten thousand to the cubic centimetre will be the limit in milk thus treated, whereas in the liquid subject to the ordinary happy-go-lucky process the bacteria will number over a million in the same measured space. The cows are tested twice a year for tubercle and those in which it is detected are removed elsewhere.

In America care for milk-drinkers goes further than this, for even where a farmer adopts this system, he is kept up to the mark by the active supervision of the health authority. We read of seventy State Medical milk commissions there that look after the dairies and only where the farmer satisfies the examiners appointed by the commissions can be obtain a clear certificate for his milk. An analyst is kept constantly at work searching for microbes and judging of the chemical purity of United States milk. The whole body of examiners, analysts and inspectors are men who have no personal interest whatever in the production or sale of milk. This excellent elaboration of a scheme, however beneficial it might prove, cannot be expected to be generally adopted in England or anywhere else, at once. But a step in the right direction is being taken, on a limited scale, it is true in Hampshire. If this pioneer effort to copy the American system is successful, it will be extended to other dairying centres. Unfortunately, as it means a heavy initial expenditure, its promoters believe that the price of milk thus certificated will be eight pence per quart instead of four-pence the usual town price. It cannot be denied that this high figure shuts it off from the very people who need good milk most. The poor could never afford to pay eightpence a quart, however pure and free from bacteria it might be, and to hold out a hope that when the system is more general and the cost of production and transport is reduced, the milk may be sold at a price that will bring it within reach of a larger class of the population, is hardly reassuring. The cost of food once raised rarely goes down again. It is needless to say that the experiment described is not to be made by Government ; it is entirely a voluntary effort and may serve as an object lesson in what the State might accomplish on a larger scale in the interests of the people of the Kingdom. In America it is the charge of the Municipal authorities and is recognised as one of the most important of their duties. When will the Indian gowli take it into his serious consideration ?

A FORGOTTEN SATIRIST.

IN a famous passage about the well-deserved neglect in his time of the English deists of the early eighteenth century, Burke asks, "Who now reads Bolingbroke ?" In the same way it may be asked to-day, "Who now reads Peter Pindar ?" though he was not a deist nor is the neglect into which he has fallen well merited. To the present generation he is merely a name, if even that, and nothing besides. We consider how many know that this semi-classical and alliterative name was only a pseudonym, and that his real name was plain John Wolcot. Yet he is well worth knowing and reading too, this John Wolcot *alias* Peter Pindar, and Mr. Louis Melville has done well to resuscitate for a careless generation this sprightly satirist of a former age. Satire, especially in verse, is a neglected branch of our contemporary literature, and therefore there is small wonder that we should care little for those who cultivated it in the past. Minor poets abound, but there is not a satirist among them, either major or minor, and to the aspirant for poetic fame possessing talents somewhat above the average, this field of poetic satire may be safely recommended for winning distinction. Whatever be the reason of this neglect of the satiric muse, whether as Mr. Melville rather playfully suggests, we have become quite an amiable race developing or at least feigning the milk of human kindness to such an extent that even modern caricature can scarcely be distinguished from portraiture, the fact is plain, and we wish worthy successors would arise, if not of Dryden and Swift and Pope, at least of Churchill and of Wolcot. Peter Pindar, as the latter styled himself in verse, though Pindar was not exactly famous for his satires, was a very popular satirist of the Georgian age, who possessed considerable talent and influence. He flourished in the latter part of the reign of George the Third, a period which produced many able satirists, but none abler than him. He found many subjects in the men and manners of his time, but none was so congenial to his muse as the King who fortunately for him possessed many foibles in which he seized with avidity and of which he made great capital.

George III. was not a rake like Charles II. nor a bigot like James II., yet those monarchs did not draw upon themselves for their few greater faults a fraction of the ridicule to which this honest homely king was subjected by this satirist for his foibles. As Wolcot punnily said the king was a good subject for him though he was not a good subject to the King, and he used his advantage mercilessly. The King had several unkindly qualities among which the best known was his parsimony, and Wolcot never failed to make exquisite fun of him for his saving habits. The King is said to have enjoyed the fun even though it was at his own expense, but we may well doubt this with Mr. Melville, for George had not enough humour for that or generosity either. At first his ministers tried to silence him by threats of prosecution ; but Wolcot was not much influenced by these. Gentler means were employed and the Government offered the satirist a pension of three hundred pounds a year if he would consent to let His Majesty alone. But he declined, making fun of the offer, hitting even in the King's parsimony. "But let me, Sir, refuse it, I implore. I ought not to be rich while you are poor." He was republican in his tendencies, but belonged to no party and made fun of the Whigs as well as Tories of the King party as well as the Prince of Wales. Politics were his subject, but he did not neglect literature and literary characters when they suited his muse. One of his best satiric pieces was his ridicule of Boswell for recording the small-talk of Johnson, and the latter too is admirably taken off in some memorable lines beginning : "I am I like not Johnson's turgid style, that gives an inch the importance of a mile." This occasional coarseness was his great defect, and accounts for much of the neglect into which he sank with posterity. But in spite of this, Peter Pindar's works deserve eminently to be read and enjoyed. Mr. Melville might well give us a very readable volume of selections from his satires which once filled five substantial volumes and ran through innumerable editions.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE POOR WHITE.

WE are glad that His Excellency Sir George Clarke found time to spare to open the new Salvation Army Industrial Home in Bombay. His Excellency has thus probably given an impetus to the work of an institution, which if it continues with the success for which its organisers hope, will help to relieve people of an unnecessary nuisance. Europeans will need no description of the nuisance to which we refer. Everyone of us has met the plausible loafer, who, with some story of kit lost at sea or any other likely yarn, has extracted a rupee or two from a reluctant pocket. The Salvation Army now hopes to remove this individual from the streets and house him in a place, where he will be taught useful work, if there is any work in him. If they succeed, they should receive a mead of gratitude from the population of the Fort, which might suitably take the form of pecuniary donations of equal value to those which formerly have been spent in misguided charity. We offer to the Salvation Army our best thanks for its effort—whether successful or not—to relieve us of such a source of gratuitous impertinence. We have a great admiration for the work of the Salvation Army and therefore, we trust it will not be taken amiss if we venture to offer a word of advice on a question of clothes. We cannot truthfully say that we admire the costumes with which "Army" officers deck themselves in Bombay. They dress themselves in a conglomeration of garments, which we know have their object, and which in the mofussil, symbolising a sympathetic interest in native customs, gain them an entry to circles which otherwise might be denied, but which in Bombay, where the native population is so familiar with European manners must largely fail in its purpose. Besides, the Salvation Army might remember that the Indian has a risible faculty, which is frequently well-developed, and it seems to us that they afford many opportunities for its exercise.

PLAY CENSORSHIP IN ENGLAND.

THE discussion at home about the censorship of plays has taken a pretty turn since the Lord Chamberlain has deigned to supply Mr. Laurence Housman with a reason for his refusal to license his recent play "Pains and Penalties." This, of course, our readers will probably remember deals with the unfortunate relations between King George IV. and his consort, and Mr. Redford decided that it was not desirable that it should be publicly presented. We make no complaint against Mr. Redford. He is an unfortunate but well-meaning, and we believe very efficient officer who happens to have had his name dragged through a lot of undeserved mud, because he occupies an office, the functions of which need to be revised and seriously modified. There cannot be much doubt, that the censorship as it is at present exercised is not justifiable, and we believe it cannot be very long before the agitation for its abolition or amendment will be successful. Playwrights need only wait till legislators have an opportunity to distract their attention from more serious business. The recent letter of the Lord Chamberlain on the subject of Mr. Housman's play knocks the bottom out of any defence of the present official position. We cannot do better than quote the *Manchester Guardian* on the subject, a paper whose views on questions of the stage are invariably sound. The Lord Chamberlain, we note, has written that the licence for the play was refused because "it dealt with a sad historical episode of comparatively recent date in the life of an unhappy lady," and the *Manchester Guardian* remarks; "It is true that the lady has been dead for ninety years and that the play 'goes to correct, in certain important respects, the unfavourable verdict passed upon her by history'. Unhappy ladies must not be vindicated, but left alone. We can believe that a drama with a subject even further removed from our own times would be received with 'No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope.' Perhaps we might be fairly safe with Boadicea or Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. Really the censorship does its best to destroy itself by ridicule." We may add that from all the criticisms we have read on Mr. Housman's readings of his play—these are permitted, though their acting is denied, a somewhat subtle distinction—"Pains and Penalties" is a clever piece, giving some sympathetic justification to a lady with whom history has dealt rather hardly. It is probably a play which is not suitable for production in India, but we hope Indian play-lovers may have opportunities of witnessing it during long leave.

REUTER wires from Mexico that President Diaz was on Thursday installed President.

REUTER cables that Sir Ralph and Lady Paget have left Belgrade for Singapore on long leave.

MAJOR H. C. O. MURRAY, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, died of appendicitis at Lucknow on 1st December.

THE Government of India will contribute Rs. 40,000 to a fund for reconstructing an enlargement of the present building of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

AT the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act will be introduced to assimilate the law for appeal in the Punjab to that which prevails in the rest of India.

FIVE dacoits who were believed to be concerned in the raid in the village of Pallwan in Dera Ismail Khan on Divali night last have been arrested and are now awaiting their trial at Dera Ismail Khan.

RECENT news of the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar is not of an encouraging nature. The Maharaja is still in a nursing home in London, and his condition has been giving cause for considerable anxiety. It is not likely, in any case, that his Highness will be able to return to India this cold weather, and the Rajkumar, who is also ill, will not be allowed to come out this year. The Maharani and the Princesses are therefore also remaining in England for the present.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

THE expected has happened, but it has not happened quite so soon as was expected. It was generally supposed that when the King's faithful Lords and Commons reappeared at Westminster on Tuesday after their prolonged leisure, they would hear from the Prime Minister that he had advised His Majesty to decree an immediate dissolution of Parliament. When it was rumoured in the morning that Mr. Asquith might not be in his place when the House of Commons reassembled, a complete change took place in the political barometer and Ministerialists began to feel very uncomfortable. Their minds were not reassured when later in the day it became known that Lord Lansdowne had, from the front Opposition bench in the hereditary Chamber, called upon the Government to submit their Parliament Bill. This contingency must, one would suppose, have been foreseen by the Cabinet, unless we are to believe that in the multitude of counsellors there is always unwisdom, but it certainly was not anticipated by the Press or the public. The two things, the absence of the Premier from the House on Tuesday, and the astute party move of the Opposition leaders, gave rise to a widespread impression that the Ministerial apple cart had been upset in some mysterious way and all sorts of stories were flying about. One of these, and it apparently did not emanate from a Conservative source, was to the effect that the Cabinet were at sixes and sevens ; that there had been a big row at the meeting of Ministers,—a meeting which lasted two hours and a half ; and that Mr. Asquith had made up his mind to resign and to advise the King to send for—Mr. Lloyd George ! Quiet Liberals who "can't abear" the up-to-date methods of some of the younger members of the Cabinet were inclined to blame Mr. Asquith for consenting to rush an election without first giving the Lords an opportunity of considering the Parliament Bill. "It would be more moral and logical to have done this," was the remark of one devoted (and innocent) adherent of the Government. I will not go so far as the cynics who say that morality and logic go for nothing in party warfare. But sometimes they do not go for much. The motto, whether it be admitted or not of every wire-puller who knows his work is that of a powerful religious order—a motto that looks less unattractive in Latin than in English :—"Cui licitus est finis etiam licent media." However, we have the *Westminster Gazette's* word for denying that there has been any change of plan so far as the Government are concerned. "It has," says that well-informed journal, "always been compatible with this plan that the House of Lords should, if it desired, debate the Government Bill and register its decision on at least the second reading." There seems better ground for the belief that until, at any rate quite recently, a section of the Cabinet was opposed to an early general election, Perhaps those who adopted this attitude felt that it would suit the Liberals better to have the appeal to the country deferred until we have payment of members, one man one vote and elections all on one day. The question of the old register did not perhaps weigh with them very much if it be true that in the country districts, at all events, the registrations of last summer were not so uniformly favourable to the Liberals as that party would have desired. Ordinarily an old register does not tell against the Conservatives so much as it operates against the Liberals. There are comparatively few "removals" amongst Conservative elections. The number on the Liberal side is in large working class constituencies, enormous, especially in the metropolitan area, and I can understand the London Liberal candidates being furious at the decision come to, to fight on the old register. Mr. Asquith, replying to a Unionist member this afternoon, said that it is not possible now to provide for any acceleration of the register in the present year, but did not say why it is not possible. Lord Curzon thinks that the country has been profoundly impressed by the self-renunciation of the Peers in endeavouring to put their House in order, but the Liberals jeer at the feverish efforts of their Lordships during the past few days to prove to the country that there is nothing they wish so much as to reform themselves, and say it is only death-bed repentance. Well, all this will be very interesting for the historian. What all are now concerned about is the result of the great inquest shortly to be held. At the beginning of the week, certainly nine out of ten persons believed that the Liberals would return from the country with perhaps a slight increase of strength apart from its allies—the Irish and the Labourites. As recently as last Monday the *Times* said :—"Of its own strength it (Unionism) will probably win seats, more or fewer, but having regard to the state of feeling in Scotland, the north of England, Wales and Ireland where Mr. Redmond is waving the Parnellite banner with renewed vehemence, few people would expect it to win a majority, sufficiently large for the active promotion of all its own particular policies." This was not very encouraging to the opponents of the Government, but it is undesirable that from one cause or another the Unionists are to-day more hopeful than they were a week ago, and they are making an unexpectedly good display on the platform. Mr. Bonar Law in particular has increased his reputation by his speeches during the present crisis and some other supporters of Mr. Balfour have come to the front. If the object was to show that the Unionists are better off for brains than was generally conceded, the effort has not been made in vain.

THE "POLITICAL WEEK-ENDER."

Sir John Rees, M.P., in his clever letter, severing his somewhat brief connection with the Liberal party,—a letter which one of his admirers writes to me this afternoon is "really a greater feat than anything in Junius"—devotes one paragraph to India. After referring to some of the wilder proposals, of certain mad Mullahs in the Socialist camp he writes:—"And although I have greatly admired the statesmanlike administration of Lord Morley, I strongly deprecate the transfer of responsibility for the Government of India from Calcutta to Whitehall, lest in the future days, with less eminent and patriotic Ministers, the worst elements in Parliament, the itinerant agitator, the breathless philanthropist, the impatient idealist, the heedless altruist, the ardent faddist, and the political week-ender may prevail. I dread the encouragement given to these classes, which make our country detested in Europe by their ill-advised incursions into a sphere which they are little calculated to adorn, and so far as lies within them leave no stone unturned to impair that Imperial unity which it is our sacred duty to maintain." I suppose that Sir J. D. Rees would call Mr. Ramsay Macdonald a week-ender. That self-confident young man found time in spite of the political crisis to deliver his much-advertised lecture on India at the Caxton Hall on Tuesday. But perhaps the crisis does not affect a Labour member so much as it affects a member of either of the great parties. It seems that the Independent Labour Party are to sing small in the coming contest ; at any rate they are to run fewer candidates than usual, owing apparently to *res angustæ domi*. The Osborne judgment has stopped the customary source of supply, and the impudent appeal to the capitalist classes to help their enemies in their need, has evidently been treated like a sensible man treats the epistles he receives from the begging letter-writer. For the hundredth time Mr. Macdonald proclaimed that on the occasion of his visit to India he "tried to get into what for lack of a better word (*sic*) he might call spiritual touch with the people"—a thing which he appears to imagine has never been attempted by anyone else or at any rate by no despised sun-baked bureaucrat. His orders to Lord Crewe are characteristic. Our next step, Mr. Macdonald informed his audience, ought to be to increase Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. The Secretary of State should let it be decisively known that the Viceroy is his agent—a *viceministre* in fact. In parenthesis, should not His Majesty's principal representative in India be called Vice-Emperor? Mr. Macdonald expressed a hope that Lord Crewe will not allow the new Viceroy to be in any doubt as to his subordination." It was to be regretted, said this Socialistic Solon, that the Secretary of State is not master in his own house; he is "dependent on the votes" (query advice) of the members of his Council who, Mr. Macdonald is kind enough to say, are worthy and estimable men but are politically unenlightened, having no real knowledge of democratic Government, Fancy, Lord Morley being "dependent upon the "votes," "advice" or whatever the word is, of the members of Council ! Mr. Macdonald finally declared that his personal inclination was in favour of the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, but failing that there should be at least two members of Parliament on that body. It was only the well-known modesty of the hon. gentleman that prevented him from mentioning the names of the two members of Parliament who ought to have seats in the India Council. Perhaps I may be allowed to supply the omission. The two members of Parliament, specially fitted to occupy the positions in question, are, of course. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Keir-Hardie. But for the sake of the Labour Party it is to be hoped that Lord Crewe will not act upon Mr. Macdonald's suggestion at once. One of the leaders of that party and perhaps its most level-headed member, Mr. Shackleton, has by the favour of Mr. Churchill, just been provided with a comfortable billet in the Home Office and a second berth of the same kind is to be filled up shortly by another trade unionist, The Labour Party must be left some leaders though it might pay to provide them all with salaried posts in the Government service.

A TOPICAL ANECDOTE.

Two days ago I met, in what Lord Lansdowne calls the "purlieus of Whitehall," a friend whose politics are of the same hue as those of that fine old crusted Tory, the Earl of Halsbury, and we stopped to discuss the only topic that people are now discussing. As we were about to separate, he said to me ;—"By the way, have you heard the latest from the Athenæum ? It is very good." I replied :—"The last story I heard from that quarter was extremely feeble, so I cannot have heard the latest if the latest is, as you tell me, very good." "Well," he resumed, "here it is. Judge for yourself. A group of men, including Rudyard Kipling, were conversing about the shameful conduct of this atrocious Government, and one of them said, I would give a great deal to see Crippen crucified and with him two others, Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, one on each side of him. Whereupon Kipling duly remarked, 'What has Crippen done !' " An hour or so later I happened to see a Cabinet Minister, whom I know, leaving his department and I repeated the story. When I had finished, he smiled and said, "I have heard it before but it was not Rudyard Kipling but Robertson Nicoll." Subsequently a Fleet Street acquaintance confirmed this and said that the story was made up by Sir Robertson Nicoll at one of the festive gatherings of that cheerful band of brothers, yclept, the Whitefriars Club. *Palmam qui meruit, ferat* ! The fact that Sir Robertson Nicoll may be said to share with Mr. W. T. Stead the position of keeper of the Nonconformist Conscience does not detract from the piquancy of the story.

THE MENACE OF RATS.

England can only think of one thing at a time. The approaching General Election obscures all other subjects of public interest including "the menace of rats" as it is called in the sober columns of the *Times*. An interesting letter has been published to correct the notion that in India that while the berch rat was a constant carrier of infection, the brown rat seemed comparatively immune. Dr. C. J. Martin, who ought to know, says that *Mus decumanus* (brown rat) and *Mus rattus* (black rat) are equally susceptible to plague. What the Plague Commission in India discovered was that the brown rat played a subsidiary *role* not because it is less susceptible to the disease than its congener, the black or Alexandrian rat, but because its habits are not such as to bring it into the same intimate association with mankind. Dr. Martin adds that in India the brown rat is only found in ports such as Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, and Rangoon, and appears to be absent in Madras. "In this town the larger shipping must unload outside the port, which minimizes the opportunities for the landing of rats from vessels, and the great prevalence of the large bandicoot may prevent such individuals as gain a footing from establishing themselves." I am afraid that the rat of which the great British public will be thinking chiefly during the next few weeks is not *Mus decumanus* or *Mus rattus* but *Mus politicus*. In other words, will the present crisis in the Liberal party before we have seen the end of it lead to wholesale secessions as in the case of Home Rule in the eighties ? I need not remind your readers that in the polite vocabulary of party, a man who leaves his party is a "rat."

OLLA PODRIDA.

I regret to hear that the health of Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama, the *doyen* of the Parsi colony in London and known by Freemasons all over the world, is causing serious anxiety to his friends. Indeed he is in a critical condition and there is I fear not much chance of his recovery. He is suffering from broncho-pneumonia and has been ill about 12 days. Mr. Cama is 78 and for upwards of 50 years has resided in this country.

I understand that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda leaves for Paris on the 23rd instant, *en route* for India. His Highness paid a visit to Lord Crewe at the India Office on Thursday

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THE meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council was held on Friday, Sir John Hewett presiding. Some thirty-six questions were put and answered. The Bill was introduced regarding the administration of the Kaswar Raj necessitated by the creation of the new state of Benares. A Committee was appointed to consider proposals of rent and revenue. Debates on other legislation followed.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE TORIES.

PROPHESIED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

"Referendum, a Thing of Bedlam."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Conservatives express the greatest satisfaction at the closing up of the ranks, and say that, each day the chances of victory become rosier for a moderate constructive policy.

The Liberals denounce Lord Rosebery's so-called non-party appeal, and continue vehemently to attack the Referendum. They declare that misrepresentations appear to form the chief stock-in-trade of the Unionists.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

There will be thirty-six Jewish candidates at the forthcoming election, of which number nineteen are Liberals.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., speaking at Liverpool predicted that the Unionists would win the sixty seats uecessary to wipe out the coalition majority.

Lord Curzon, at West Ham, said that the Radicals would lose thousands of votes through their opposition to the Referendum.

Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Swinford, had reason to believe that the Liberals would increase their majority.

"A Fugitive Party."

Mr. Asquith, at Wolverhampton, said that their opponents were baffled, and a fugitive party was already in full retreat. The electors would make the rout complete. He said the Tory manœuvres for vote-catching were almost unique, and of colossal indecency. He expressed his compassion with the luckless Tariff Reformers who, if the Unionists were victorious, would not be able to bargain at the Imperial Conference, because Tariff Reform would be shelved.

Any Statesman proposing a Referendum was fit for Bedlam. The result of the working of the Referendum in Switzerland and the Dominions was disappointing.

Mr. Balfour, at Reading, said their opponents were embarrassed by his taking up the challenge regarding the Referendum. They now said that the Unionists were afraid of Tariff Reform. But the Unionists meant to carry Tariff Reform, which was essential to the prosperity of the country, after getting the formal and explicit consent of the people.

"Counsel of Desperate Men."

Lord Morley, speaking at Darwen, said he was convinced that Lancashire would not be taken in by tactical pranks at the Albert Hall. The Referendum was a fantastic suggestion.

Sir Edward Grey, at Portsmouth, said the Referendum was the counsel of desperate men, throwing the bulkiest cargo overboard when the ship was sinking.

Mr. Winston Churchill, at Dundee, said that Mr. Balfour's undertaking was studiously vague. There were a dozen ways of evading it.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at West Bromwich, said that if the Unionists were returned, Tariff Reform would be brought into operation in the shortest possible time.

Lord Milner, speaking at Islington, welcomed Mr. Balfour's proposal. The Ministerialists had been thrown, he said, into a paroxysm of alarm at the idea of the Referendum, which was possibly the only way to extricate the country from a grave position due to a gross abuse of the party system.

LATER.

On the eve of pollings the newspapers exhort electors to strain every nerve, the Unionists emphasizing the moral effect of the victory in London where out of ten pollings on Saturday, seven seats are held by Radicals. Altogether seventy boroughs will poll on Saturday.

There were fourteen unopposed returns today, eleven Unionists and three Liberals.

While the Liberal papers profess serene confidence the Conservatives are convinced of victory. They declare that the Tariff Bill will be carried in the House of Commons and sent to the Lords, who by pre-arrangement will submit it to a Referendum.

The *Morning Post* says that there is every prospect of the new tariff being in force in the United Kingdom before the Imperial Conference reassembles.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a message to Yorkshire, is confident that the county will be true to its traditions in the struggle for freedom.

Unopposed Members.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The following have been returned unopposed :—

J. Chamberlain	Unionist	West Birmingham.
Jesse Collings	Unionist	Birmingham (Bordesley.)
Sir Brynmor Jones	Liberal	Swansea District.
Sir F. Lowe	Unionist	Birmingham (Edgbaston.)
J. T. Middlemore	Unionist	Birmingham (North.)
J. S. Harmood Banner	Unionist	Everton.
Rt. Hon. T. Burt	Liberal	Morpeth.
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	Unionist	City of London.
Sir F. G. Banbury	Unionist	City of London.
Hon. W. Guinness	Unionist	Bury St. Edmunds.
		LATER.
Mr. Russell Rea	Liberal	South Shields.
Mr Evelyn Cecil	Unionist	Aston Manor.
A. A. Haworth	Liberal	South Manchester
Sir E A Sassoon	Unionist	Hythe.
Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham	Unionist	Dover.

The results to date are : Eleven Unionists and four Liberals returned.

THE PERSO-INDIAN RAILWAY.

Russian Deputy and British Support.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Russian Deputy, M. Zvegintseff, who visited London to enlist British support for the proposed railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan across Persia, is returning to St. Petersburg. He declares that he is perfectly satisfied with the progress made.

TRIBUTE TO LORD MINTO.

Freedom of London to be Conferred.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The City Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the City of London upon Lord Minto, in recognition of his great services as Governor-General of India, during a period fraught with momentous issues.

STUD TRAMWAY LIBEL CASE.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The twelfth day of what is known as the Stud Tramway Case resulted to-day in a verdict of £12,000 damages for libel being given against Sir John Benn, who, as the leader of the London Progressives, strongly denounced the system. An appeal has been lodged.

ROYAL TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Enthusiastic Reception in Maritzburg.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, today, arrived at Pietermaritzburg and proceeded to Government House and the Town-Hall.

The route was lined with regular troops and colonial forces.

Addresses were presented, including one from the Indian community.

The streets were thronged with cheering Europeans, Asiatics and natives.

THE ROCHETTE CASE.

Sensational Revelations.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the verdict of the Commission which has been investigating the conduct of the prosecution of Financier Rochette, who was sentenced on 27th July for swindling. The Commission unanimously finds that M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, at the instigation of M. Clemenceau, procured a bogus plaintiff, named Pichereau, who was provided with shares by thebanker desirous of bearing Rochette's companies, to prosecute Rochette. The Commission condemns interference of administrative power with justice.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The death is announced of Dr. John E. B. Mayor, of Cambridge University.

[John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor was born in Baddegama, Ceylon, in 1825. Educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, he decided to make his life work the pursuit of literature, and became a Fellow of his College. An Assistant Master at Marlborough College between 1849 and 1853, in the latter year he became College Lecturer, Deacon in 1855 and priest in 1857. From 1863 to 1867 he acted as Librarian to the University of Cambridge. Dr. Mayor's publications include works from the Latin classics and biographies. He also wrote regarding religious aspect in the Spanish Peninsula. Reading was Dr. Mayor's chief recreation, and that it was a well-chosen one, is shown by the number of degrees, which have been conferred on him, an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford, an honorary LL.D., Aberdeen, and an honorary D. D., Glasgow. From 1872, Dr. Mayor was Professor of Latin, at Cambridge. A keen vegetarian, he was President of the Vegetarian Society from the year 1884 onwards, until the time of his death.]

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The death is announced of Herr Goetzen, ex-Governor of German East Africa.

The death is announced of Rt Hon. J. E. Ellis, formerly member for Rushcliffe division, of Nottingham.

[Rt. Hon. John Edward Ellis, P.C., J.P., D.L. was Liberal member for Rushcliffe, since 1885. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary for India, 1905-06. Temporary Chairman of the House of Commons and a Chairman of Grand Committees. He was born in 1841 ; was educated as an engineer, and was engaged from 1861 to 1881 in active management of Collieries in Nottinghamshire.]

TIBET AND CHINA.

The Dalai Lama's Request.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Reports from Darjeeling state that the Dalai Lama has renewed his request to be allowed to visit England next year to lay his case before the British Foreign Office. The Tibetans are still dissatisfied with the Chinese methods of administration.

THE INDIAN "SANDOW."

Stops a Motor-Car.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 2.

A Peshawar telegram says Professor Rammoorti has stopped a motor-car of 16 horse power in the presence of Sir George Roos-Keppel, who presented him with a gold medal on behalf of the local Hindu merchants.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab returns to Lahore on the 4th instant.

LORD HARDINGE.

Receives Two Deputations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy received two deputations this afternoon. The Maharaja of Burdwan presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Imperial League and Raja Peary Mohon Mookerjee on behalf of the British Indian Association.

THE IMPERIAL LEAGUE.

In reply to the address from the Imperial League, His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

"Maharajas and gentlemen of the Imperial League. Yours is an Association that has only recently come into existence and the occasion of your birth was to be found at a moment of dangerous unrest. You are young as a Society, but I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting you and of telling you how much importance attaches in my opinion to that spirit which has inspired so large a number of gentlemen of influence and position to bind themselves together in times of trouble and declare themselves openly on the side of the Government. I do not know how far you have been able to accomplish anything in the short time—less than a year I believe—since you were organised ; but I fell confident that you will not confine your efforts to presenting addresses to arriving and departing Viceroys and I recognise that much of your power for good must lie in the influence you are able to bring to bear each in your own circle. Influence so exercised has a value which it is difficult to appraise too highly. Thanks to the sagacity and firmness of my predecessor the outlook is much happier now than in the troubled times which brought your League to existence and there is every reason to expect that it will continue to improve and while Government must steadily and firmly take the necessary measures for the maintenance of peace and internal order and for the protection of the great loyal majority, they will count upon the members of your society and upon all those who entertain similar loyal sentiment to let the world know that they take their stand on the side of law and order and thus strengthen the hands of those in authority. I thank you warmly, gentlemen, for your kindly reference to my grandfather. I appreciate highly the sentiments of loyalty to which you have given expression and I am grateful to you for the trouble you have taken in coming here to-day and the kindness of the welcome you have extended to me. At the same time I wish to thank you very warmly for the beautiful casket in which you have enclosed the address which you have presented to me."

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In reply to the address from the British Indian Association the Viceroy said:—

"Maharajas and gentlemen of the British Indian Association. Your kindly remarks upon my past career are couched in somewhat too flattering terms, but it is true enough that in its course I have become acquainted with many countries and different nationalities and though in the West I am not altogether stranger, I am not so to the East. India is not among the countries I have visited in the past, but you are by no means the first who have reminded me of my old family in connection with her and you will hardly be surprised when I tell you that the tradition handed down from father to son has secured a warm corner in my heart for your country almost as far back as I can remember. My grandfather had something to do with the sowing of those first seeds of education which as time goes on yield an ever increasing harvest and have been so patent a factor in the development of modern India, and I value highly your appreciation and reverence to his services, but neither he nor any of his successors could have secured real and permanent progress for India without the hearty co-operation of a loyal body of Government servants in this country, and has given me a special pleasure to notice that you do not overlook the labours of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day through so many generations. You may rest assured that so long as I have the honour to hold my present high office it will be my constant endeavour to maintain and perpetuate the highest traditions of the British rule in India. You have quoted a speech I made in England and I do not propose to repeat it to-day. but I will tell you that I shall always be ready to listen to representations that you or any other responsible body may desire to make Government and to give your suggestions my very attentive consideration. The occasions on which I was called upon to be in attendance upon His late Majesty placed me in a position to know the keen and affectionate interest he always took in all that concerned the welfare of India and her people and you may rest assured that our present Emperor has inherited the same feelings. It has been my privilege to learn from His Majesty's own lips how near India is to his heart and he has given incontrovertible testimony of his sentiments towards her by his announced determination to come and see you in person at no distant date. Gentlemen, I gratefully accept your loyal assurances to his person and throne and of your support to myself and my colleagues and I thank you for the welcome you have given me to your city. At the same time I wish to thank you for the very beautiful casket in which your address is enclosed."

THE MADHYAHIJLI DACOITY.

Sentences of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Mr. W. N. Delevingne, District and Sessions Judge of Hughli, yesterday, disposed of the case of what is known as the Madhyahijli dacoity, in which eleven accused were put on trial, one of whom was discharged for want of evidence.

The dacoity was committed in the house of one Jadunath Adake of Madhyahijli, and the accused, after subjecting him and his wife to various tortures, decamped with cash and jewellery worth several hundred rupees. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against the remaining five.

The Judge convicted and sentenced the last five accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years each and acquitted the first five accused in accordance with the jury's verdict.

CALCUTTA HEALTH REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The public health of Calcutta is satisfactory. The total number of deaths registered during the week ending November 26 was 544, against 487 and 446 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 70 deaths from cholera, against 28 and 19 in the two preceding weeks. The number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4.

THE Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda will be the guests of the Indian Union Society at an "At Home" to be held in the Criterion Restaurant.

PERSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Increase of Troops Pressed for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 2.

It is reported from Kabul, that the question of garrisons on the Perso-Afghan Frontier has lately been under consideration, and that some of the leading officials have pressed for an increase in the number of regular troops holding Western outposts.

Dealing with the above subject, the *Pioneer* says :—The force at present employed is very small. There does not, however, seem any real necessity for such a step, as there has been no renewal of the old disputes regarding water rights on the lower Helmand. Along the Hari Rud River, the country is perfectly quiet, and the Afghans have certainly nothing to fear therefrom.

The Persians, some weeks ago, reported the arrivals in Afghan Turkestan of nineteen Russian subjects (Asiatics) dressed as Mahomedans. They were travelling in small batches and the Governor of Turkestan sent them on to Kabul. Two died on the way. Orders were issued by the Amir that the remaining seventeen should return to their own country by the route they had come. They protested strongly against this, and it was then decided to report them to Peshawar. They were conducted under escort to Landi Khana and there made over to the British authorities in Khyber. The party reached Peshawar on November 25.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The Imperial Legislative Council has had several changes amongst its additional members since last year.

Colonel S. P. Davis succeeds Mr. Fenton.

The New Secretary of the Education Department will probably succeed Mr. Orange, and the new Foreign Secretary will probably succeed Mr. Butler. Appointments will also be made vice Mr. Lyon and Colonel Tonge, who have resigned.

Another vacancy may also have to be filled in, in place of Mr. Slacks who is appointed to the Bengal Executive Council. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Phillips and Mr. T. M. Macpherson who have been away will resume their seats.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

An All India Medical Conference is to be held at Allahabad on the 27th and 28th instant. Leading Doctors of India have already signified their intention of being present. A railway concession will be made by which Doctors attending will be allowed double journey at single fare. All information may be had from Dr. S. K. Mullick, Cornwalis Street, Calcutta. Doctors will be afforded accommodation and all possible comforts. Those wishing to read papers on medical or surgical subject are invited to send the title of subject to Dr. Mullick.

A JUTE MILL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

The strike in the Badortolia Lower Hooghly Jute Mill, in which four thousand mill hands stopped work, has ended. The District and Military Police who were deputed to see no breach of peace occurred induced the strikers to join work and at the same time spoke to the Manager to pay off the wages. The strikers have resumed work.

NEW HIGH COURT.

Comment by the "Bengalee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The "Bengalee" states that there is a persistent rumour to the effect that a High Court will be established in the new provinces, and that necessarily there will be a corresponding reduction in the numerical strength of the High Court of Calcutta. "We should not." continues the same paper, "have given currency to this report if we had believed it to be absolutely baseless. An emasculated High Court in Calcutta with only a shadow of it at Dacca would be a blow to the administration of justice and to the popular confidence which is put in it."

STONE THROWING AT TRAINS.

Another Case Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Yet another case of stone throwing on the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been reported to the Barrackpore Railway Police. Mr. Spray, Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, was travelling in a first-class compartment of No. 44 down passenger train on Wednesday night. The train was approaching Shamnagore station when a big stone was hurled into his compartment and fell near him, on the seat.

Mr. Spray was narrowly saved from being wounded and reported the matter to the Railway Police on arrival at Barrackpore. An enquiry was made but without any result.

DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

In the Dumraon Raj Case, to-day, Dr. Ghose appeared before Justices Mukerjee and Carnduff, in support of a rule issued on behalf of the Kumar of Dumraon Raj and the Court of Ward, to show cause why the order of the Sub-Judge of Arrah, giving possession of the Raj to Keshub Sing, should not be stayed pending the hearing on the appeal.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee. "They must give security covering the income of four years."

Dr. Ghose took time to consider. The hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 2.

The Sangu Khel Shinwaries have committed another raid in the Jellalabad district. The village of Balabagh was set on fire on November 22, and the Hindu Dharamsala and some houses were burnt. The damage done was considerable.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Merk vacated the office of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on Thursday under the 35 years' service rule. Among his numerous qualifications the most noted was that he passed the higher standard examination in Pushtu and Baluchi with credit.

LORD MINTO AND THE NIZAM.

Farewell Messages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 2.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad telegraphed to His Excellency Lord Minto at Bombay prior to his leaving, bidding him and Lady Minto farewell.

His Highness said that Lord Minto would live long in the memories of grateful Princes and people of India whose affairs his Lordship had administered with such wisdom and sympathy.

Lord Minto, replying from Bombay, expressed his gratitude for the Nizam's kind telegram and added that he would never forget His Highness's hospitality, and the leading part the Nizam had taken amongst the Princes of India in supporting his (Minto's) administration.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

Large Cargo involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

Last night a fire of a serious nature was discovered in the main hold of the steamer "Kabinga." The "Kabinga" is a 4,657 ton vessel of the Buckland line (Captain Grattens) for which Messrs. Graham and Co. are the agents and has a cargo of 9,000 bales of jute and gunnies owned by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs R. steel and Co. She should have left the port on Wednesday for Boston and New York.

On the fire being discovered the Port Commissioners fire float "Hughli" was requisitioned and stood by all night, the Captain the officers and crew doing their best to remove the cargo, but owing to the dense volume of smoke they could not make headway. About 13 o'clock this morning a message was sent to the Calcutta Fire Brigade.

The "Kabinga" was back put into the river from her moorings this afternoon to avoid other vessels catching fire. In the other batches have been placed carbonic acid acid gas cylinders to prevent the fire spreading.

The "Hughli" is still standing by and much water cannot be used at present as she has a decided list to starboard.

The damage which will be considerable is reported to be covered by insurance.

The latest report is to the effect that she will be taken to the dry dock to be flooded as it is impossible to locate the fire.

COCAINE CASE IN CALCUTTA.

Ship's Clerk Heavily Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

David Dixon, clerk of s. s. "Malda" to-day admitted that he was guilty of illegal possession of 640 tolas of raw opium in a gharry in Thomson street and threw himself on the mercy of the First Additional Magistrate, who sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to six months' rigorous imprisonment. John Somerville, Gunner of the steamer, was discharged.

KARACHI SUGAR TRADE.

Dealers Experience Heavy Losses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 2.

The sugar dealers in Karachi expected to suffer heavy losses this year, due, not to excessive importation, but to sugar prices having gone down is consequence of an exceptionally abundant European beet crop. The yield of 1905 was a record one, but the present crop is expected to exceed it by about a million tons. This has brought about a slump in sugar prices all round, Java sugar values having also suffered in sympathy with those of continental sugars.

The loss to Karachi merchants is estimated at fifty lakhs of rupees, and, although the amount is small as compared with the amount of speculative transactions in other cities, much of the bulk of sugar is in the hands of less substantial merchants, and it is reported that many failures are expected. December and March consignments, it is feared, may bring about a commercial crisis. Already three failures are announced here,

BURMA COTTON CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

The summary of the third forecast of cotton crop in Burma in the eleven chief cotton producing districts estimates the area under cultivation at 176,165 acres. This is 19,352 acres less than last year and 3,707 acres more than the area estimated in the second forecast. Third forecast of groundnut crop comprises returns from six districts. The area nnder cultivation is estimated to be 102,126 acres. This is 33,626 acres less than last year and 3,802 acres less than the area estimated in the second forecast.

HIRED TRANSPORT LEAVES KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 2.

The hired transport "Rewa" sailed to-day at 10 a.m. for Southampton with the 44th Brigade, R.F.A., 1st Battery, South Wales Borderers, and details from various Divisions and Brigades. The following is the summary of the passenger list :—1st class, 62 officers, 23 ladies and 17 children; 2nd class, 21 officers, 18 ladies and 28 children; 3rd class, 1,269 men, 58 women and 92 children. Total is 1,588.

LAJPUT RAI AND ARYA SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 2.

Lala Lajput Rai who was present in Lahore did not attend the Arya Samaj anniversary. It is stated that he has tendered his resignation though his resignation has not yet been accepted.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, DEC. 2.

The Public Prosecutor concluded his address in the shooting case to-day.

THE South African Union estimates for the ten months ending on March 31 next provide for a contribution of £86,600 to the Imperial Navy.

THE Hon. Sir H. Thirkell White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, left London on Nov. 16 for the Continent.

THE LATE SAGAING REVOLT.

Ringleader and Others Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

In connection with the eleven arrests made on Wednesday morning by the Rangoon Police, on the advice of the Superintenden of Police, Myingyan, the party to identify the Minhlaung and his lieutenants, arrived this morning from Myingyan. The party consists of a Sub-Inspector of the Meiktila police, who has been on special duty in connection with the Sagaing rising, and some villagers from the Sagaing and Myingyan districts. They were taken to the town lock-up, where the identification parade was held by Detective-Inspector Colquhoun.

A villager from the Sagaing District identified the man who called himself Po Kan as the Minhlaung (Po Than), also the latter's uncle and Chief Adviser Aug Doo (alias Gogale).

Another villager from the Mgingyan District identified the two trusted lieutenants of the Minhlaung from the witness's district. The statements by the persons under arrrest have been sent to the various district headquarters for verification.

Four other of the Minhlaung's lieutenants have arrived in Rangoon but have not been detected. The police here are notified of their entraining upcountry, after the men had left the Rangoon railway station.

LATER.

In connection with the Sagaing rising the remaining seven followers who have not been identified, made statements to the Police who will forward them to different quarters, named by the accused for identification. Until the receipt of reply, the seven will remain here, while Minhlaung, his uncle and two followers will be sent to Myingyun on Sunday under military escort.

From what little can be learned of Minhlaung and his following it appears that he is about 20 years old, of insignificant presence and with a continuous winking of eyes. He was a resident of a village of Pegu in Sagaing district and up to the time of his pretendership was a simple cultivator. Rumours of rising of a Minlaung emanated as far back as last May and came first from Shuema village in the Sagaing district and soon spread to all parts of the Province until it actually took place. Between two hundred and two hundred and fifty of the misguided followers of Minhlaung have been gathered in by the police since the repulse of the attack on Myingyan.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay C.S. is gazetted Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Col. Melville and Major Duur are confirmed as Civil Surgeons, Simla.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta leaves Calcutta on 2nd December, visits Cuttack 3rd and 4th, Khurda Road 5th and 6th Puri, 6th and 7th, Balasore 7th to 9th, Midnapur 9th and 12th, returning to Calcutta on the 12th December.

Major Macrae I.M.S. is confirmed as Civil Surgeon of Coorg.

Captain Lynch 1-8 Gurkhas joins the Assam Military Police.

Mr. Sanderson officiates as Superintenden-Muhammadan and British Monuments, Nort thern Circle.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Assistant Engineer is posted to the Lower Ganges Bridge project.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Redwell becomes Colonel on staff vice Brigadier General Evatt.

Brevet Col. Dobbie becomes Col. and Lt. Col. Brooking has been promoted to Brevet Colonels.

Lt. Col. Rich, Indian Army, and Lt. Col. Dobson, I. M. S., retire from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Kendall becomes Port Officer, Calcutta.

Engineers Lastell and Macdonald will be employed under the Bengal Government.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Irving I.M.S. has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

Mr. Jardine becomes Political Officer, Malwa.

Lt.-Colonel MacWatt I.M.S. has one year's leave.

Mr. Bolton has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Provinces.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. C. Lyon resigns his office as Additional Member of Council.

Colonel H. S. P. Davies becomes Additional Member of Legislative Council vice Mr. Fenton.

Mr. B. Robertson is gazetted Member, Supreme Council, vice Mr. Maxwell resigned.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Messrs. Styan and Gibbs are promoted to third and fourth class respectively to be Directors of Telegraphs.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 10884, dated 30th November 1910 :—

Standing crops generally good. Kharif harvesting generally progressing. Thereshing continues Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Boroda, Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad. Baroda, parts Deccan. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi. Rabi sowing continues parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Sukkur, Panch Mahals, fallen Thar and Parkar, East Khandesh, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 19 to 41, Konkan 13 to 22, Karnatak 3 to 24 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 12 per cent. more than normal to 20 per cent. less, Deccan 12 per cent. more to 23 per cent. less.

THE following changes have been made in the personnel of the Committee on Oriental Studies, appointed by the Secretary of State for India and presided over by the Earl of Cromer :—The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed in the place of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst ; and the Right Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, Lord Mayor of London, in the place of Sir John Knill, Bart., the ex-Lord Mayor.

THE UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

Sir John Hewett's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 1.

The following is the complement of Sir John Hewett's speech which we were unable to publish in full in yesterday's issue:—

"The Hewett Weaving School at Bara Banki has a very fine exhibit and the most gratifying aspect of it is the excellent work which the women have produced under the teaching of Mrs. Sherring. When I opened this school in February last, I urged the importance of handloom weaving as a cottage industry. The weavers at present are at a disadvantage owing to a lack of organization, information and instruction.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

"In this connection, I may mention a branch of industry, which, though it had decayed through neglect in the past, has lately shown signs of resuscitation. I refer to the silk industry. Formerly Indian silks had a universal reputation, but of late years the world's supply of raw silk has been derived mainly from China and Japan. India is hardly a serious competitor in the market. But the revival of this industry has received careful attention. I was shown the other day, a specimen of mulberry silk grown in Southern India at the Silk Farm in Bangalore now under the management of the Salvation Army. The silk showed remarkable lustre and quality, and will, I believe, command a price which will amply remunerate the producer. There are many other qualities of silk of lower value, the cultivation of which should be remunerative. In the Agricultural Court is an exhibit of silk-worm rearing provided by Mukhtar Mahomed Khan which will reply close inspection. The cultivation of silk might well be followed as an industry to supplement the income of those engaged in handloom weaving. Some system would, however, be necessary of helping the rearers of silk-worms to bring their produce to the market. There is need for an organisation to effect this object. The recent efforts of the cottage industry associations in Scotland and Ireland have resulted in an extraordinary revival of some industries in those countries. Why should not a similar organisation flourish? It is one that should appeal to the Chiefs and leaders of the people. In the past, the main patrons of indigenous Indian industries have been found amongst the Princes and Nobles of India, and in these days also there is a prospect of great advantage from their patronage. If cottage industries can only be established in this country (I mention the silk-worm breeding industry as one amongst many) and if by means of co-operation and encouragement, the workers could come to rely on being able to bring their produce to the market, we should have made a real step towards the solution of the economic problem in India.

THE ENGINEERING COURT.

"The arrangements of some of the firms exhibiting in the Engineering Court are unfortunately not so far advanced as in the rest of the Exhibition. Most of the machinery being imported from Europe is very heavy and there have been delays in shipping and transporting. Messrs. Marshall and Sons, Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Messrs. Burn and Co., Messrs. Osler and Co., the German Engineering Building Co., and Messrs Octavius Steel and Co., Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., and Messrs. Jessop and Co., have exhibits absolutely complete or nearly so. When all the machinery to be exhibited in this court is in running order, it will be a most attractive and instructive collection. Most interest will attach to the recent developments in driving machinery by means of electric energy. If only the efforts which Mr. Edison has been making for years to devise an accumulator to store electric energy on a large scale were to prove successful, we might look forward to the adoption of valuable power and light schemes at our chief cities which are most of them situated on large rivers running with extraordinary force during the rainy season.

"One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is to be found in the stalls in which the working artizan is seen working at his trade in the words of your handbook 'in the same way as his ancestors have worked at it for generations past.' He has the delicacy of touch born of heredity, but his methods and instruments are often those of a past age. We can wonder at the variety of the industries and admire the readiness and skill of the workman, considering the primitive tools which he generally uses. But we have often to mourn debased designs and inferior workmanship. For this we must not blame the workman so much as those visitors from the West who have encouraged him to be satisfied with inferior designs and scamped work. We want now to bring back our artistic industries in which deterioration has made itself evident to their former prestige and excellence. It is hoped that by means of the School of Design the grace and simplicity of their original designs will be in time restored and that by a system of co-operation among the workers it will be possible to stimulate their intelligence and to foster improvements in tools and methods. These are essential if these handicrafts are to maintain their proper position, now that they can no longer rely on wealthy patrons to support them, at the same time the public should realise that the best work will not be produced unless there is a demand for it and unless the artizan and artist receive a fair reward for their labours. Until there is some elevation of the public taste, it is vain to hope that the standard of artistic production can improve.

EXECUTIVE EULOGISED.

"In the remarks which I am about to make I must take the liberty of associating myself with the Executive Committee and of acting as their spokesman. It is impossible to enumerate all to whom we are under obligation, but if our Exhibition proves a success, we must not forget that this will be due not only to the efforts of the workers within the Province, but also to the assistance it has been ungrudgingly given by many an authority outside our boundaries. The Government of India have helped us in many ways. The Army Department allowed the use of the lands, the Commerce and Industry Department has assisted with the Telegraphs and Postal Court and the Finance Department has helped the Committee with a loan of 5 lakhs to be repaid from the receipts. For the two last concessions, we must thank the initiative of the Hon. Mr. Robertson, an old fellow-worker of mine, who has still further shown his interest by coming here to-day. Major-General Mahon has been kind enough to allow the Boxing Competition and Assault-at-Arms, which are usually held at Lucknow, to be held at the Exhibition and in many other ways he her military authorities of the Lucknow m have given assistance for which we ordially thank them.

he different Railway authorities have most helpful on all the lines running to bad. Substantial concessions have been in respect both of passengers and of the ge of exhibits. We are indebted to Mr. , the Agent and to Messrs. Laurie Hunter and Baldwin of the East Indian Railway ich special assistance. The Directors of and O. have been kind enough to exhibit s of two of their latest mail steamers. ave received, in respect of plant for our and lighting scheme, generous and ble assistance which has involved much diture on the part of the firms concerned: the Agents of the British Westinghouse tical, Manufacturing Company, Messrs. ock and Wilcox, Messrs. Belliss and om, Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, Diesel Oil Engine Company, Messrs. an Stratton and Company, Messrs. Dumar Company, Messrs. Oeler and Company Messrs. Marshall and Company have each lied a complete pumping plant for the ping station. Messrs. Andrew Yule and pany, Agents of the Bengal Coal Company ded all coal for use at the pumping n. The Vacuum Oil Company, the Asiatic leum Co. and the Burma Oil Company, supplied all the oil used in the Exhibi The Asiatic Petroleum Co. have oiled oads in and round the Exhibition. The son's Antiseptic Company, Limited, have lied Creosol Disinfectants for the Exhibi- and camps.

NATIVE STATES' CO-OPERATION.

e are grateful to the Durbars of Baroda, lior, Jammu and Kashmir, Jaipur, Jodh- Bikaner, Kotah, Alwar and Maler Kotla taking part in the Exhibition. Their ts are all of them full of interest and that Gwalior is replete with evidence of the strial enterprise of the State. We wel- the presence, here to-day, of their High- s the Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir, odhpur, Kishangarh, and Rutlam, and Highness the Nawab of Jaora. The Ex- ion as it opens to-day is. I venture to , a far bigger thing than any of us ined that it would be. I congratulate the mittee on having realised their ambition ve the exhibition ready for opening to-day. exhibits are, indeed, still not in place, doubt if any exhibition has ever been ad which was so far advanced as ours is y. For this result Mr. G. R. Murray, the etary, who has been under the guidance ur Committee is mainly responsible.

It is only little over two years since the measures due to the great drought of came to an end. It is calculated that in year there was a loss of 7 million tons of grain, enough to feed the 48 millions of bitants of the provinces for 9 months. value of this food was estimated at 28 on pounds sterling and the loss over ercial crops such as cotton, sugar and oil- at another ten millions. Would anyone ng around the country to-day, have the test idea that the Province had at so short tance of time suffered such a stunning blow e loss of some 38 millions sterling. The of the loss are practically obliterated. untry capable of such marvellous recuper- must be capable of enormous develop- The check to its progress is its reli- on one industry, namely, agriculture.

IAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

e visitor from the West opens his eyes as avels for hundreds of miles by railway t seeing a single factory chimney. If nt India to prosper we should endeavour t it studded with factories after the man- f the flourishing countries of modern Eu- We are not indeed standing still. A arison of the engine in use made by the Indian Railway Company, fifty years ago, ntirely constructed in England, with its rn substitute made in India, serves to that changes have come upon us. A e is, indeed, coming about in all direc- in such a way that the man who leaves for five years feels at Rip, Van Winkle he returns to it. But we are not mov- ith anything approaching the requisite n the matter of industrial improvement. ound we see young men growing up who employment. Government service and ofessions, open to those who have a literary education, are overstocked. We e turning to industrial and technical ion, by itself, this move will do no good. be likely, just as our system of literary ion, has done, to multiply to an inde- xtent the numbers for whom no employ- can be found. Obviously, it is useless ate an indefinite number of young men managers, overseers, and foremen, if the s in which they can be employed do not Nearly five years ago in the Legislative of the Governor-General, I ventured t on the need for more capital for elopment of the country. We have on a little since then, but the advance Provinces has not been very appre- Indian capital remains shy. The nd the individual, alike, lose by its ing to be idle. The great object of ibition is to make people look round how they can invest their money for n profit. Profit to them means ad- to their country. If the lessons of ibition are rightly read, I have no hat it will result to the immense be- ur provinces and in the fervent hope ill do so, I now declare it open."

IK CONSPIRACY CASE.

n hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was n Friday at the Bombay High Court Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir andavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

ed Davre, in his statement to the court now retracted the statements he had e Mr. Montgomerie as they were untrue. Kopje questioned him about the pistols and all the information. He told Kopje that en two pistols to Gamnaji. Gamnaji t for by the police and subsequently he ce went to Gamnaji's house. On the way n to the police chowkey and beaten. He en back to Faraskhana and ill-treated by It was not true that any pistol was the well. The articles found in the house were not his. The gunpowder his house was his. He had taken it iend. The flask belonged. to him. It him by a Christian in the employ of a

his statement, said that the powders ed in sizing. Items found during the e ashes of tin and simple leaves. These pared into a medicine. He complained by the police. He did not live with d Karve at Makba building and he Nagpurkar preparing picric acid. anjpe said that the statement made Mr. Montgomerie was true. his statement said that he was not a y secret society. This accused also ill-treatment by the police and had was tutored to say by the police. then adjourned till Saturday.

Turkish naval officers have arrived m Constantinople for the purpose of technical training. Some of the to Portsmouth, while the remainder antic Fleet.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The proposed legislative measures of the New South Wales Government as announced by the Premier comprise the reshaping of the Industrial Disputes Act, State insurance, land tenure and settlement, and the reform of electoral and regal procedure.—The Premier in outlining the land policy of the Government, said that they hoped to make many millions of acres available for settlement, and thus not only to meet local needs, but to provide a big area for immigrants.

PENNY POSTAGE.

The Penny Postage Bill, lately introduced in the the Federal Parliament by the Postmaster-General, which provides for penny postage throughout the Commonwealth and to the United Kingdom, beginning next year, has passed both Houses.

CANADIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Commonwealth of Australia has decided not to accept the proposal of the Canadian Government to renew the service of mail steamers running between Vancouver and Australia, and calling only at Auckland and Sydney.

DEFENCE.

The Defence Bill, which is largely based on the recommendations of Lord Kitchener, and which extends the period of military training from the age of 20 to 25, passed on Tuesday, the second reading in the House of Representatives without a division. The Naval Defence Bill was read a second time on Wednesday.

THE BULLFINCH GOLD MINE.

Sixty-four plots of land on the new Bullfinch town site were sold by public auction on Saturday amid great excitement, the total price realized being £25,000.

BRAZIL.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, the new President, in his inaugural manifesto, states that he will make it his principal consideration to see to the inflexible administration of justice, the spread of education, the development of export trade through new outlets, and the protection of the national products without oppressing the consumer. In financial matters he we will follow the policy of his predecessors. Innovations he regards as dangerous. The country, he continues, desires a metallic monetary system, but this desire will not be satisfied by hazardous and artificial means. The only way of establishing a settled system of convertible money, once the stability of exchange is assured, is by strengthening the sinking and guarantee funds and withdrawing the paper money from circulation in accordance with the Law of 1899, while reducing expenditure to the absolutely needful.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTION AND THE ARMY.

The report published last week that a number of German Officers would leave shortly for Brazil to act as instructors to the Army there is now semi-officially stated to be without foundation. The negotiations were suspended without any decision being reached, and they will only be resumed when the new Government assumes office.

CANADA.

The total immigration into Canada this year will reach 300,000, as against 208,000 last year. Next year 400,000 newcomers are expected.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.—The Manitola Government is negotiating with the Dominion authorities for the extension of its boundaries. Mr. Fielding goes south for two months on account of his ill-health.

THE WEST AND FREE TRADE.

The Liberal Association of Winnipeg has adopted a resolution in favour of a lower tariff. At the annual meeting some weeks ago a low tariff motion was submitted, but as opposition developed the consideration of the question was postponed. There was found to be a strong Protectionist element among the Winnipeg Liberals, and it was impossible to carry a resolution in favour of Free Trade. The motion carried declares that a lower tariff is a traditional policy of the Liberal Party, and recommends a reduction in the present duties which particularly affect the West.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

It was unofficially reported in Toronto on Sunday that Sir Hugh Graham would be appointed to succeed Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner. The "Montreal Star," Sir Hugh Graham's newspaper, subsequently stated when referring to the rumours of contemplated changes that the people of Canada are confidently hoping that Lord Strathcona will be Canada's High Commissioner for at least ten years. They fully realize that his personality is a unique Canadian asset, and of an importance to the Empire so much greater than that of any possible successor that nothing would reconcile them to the change so long as it can be avoided.

CHINA.

THE LOAN.

An agreement was signed in London a few days ago between representatives of British, American, French, and German financial groups in regard to Chinese loans for a term of years. While it allows complete independence of action to each nation, Reuter's Agency says, it abolishes financial spheres of influence, and, inasmuch as it secures equal participation in foreign loans in any portion of China, disposes of the idea of the conquest of China by one Power or another by means of railways.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The House of Assembly has warned the Wai-wu-pu not to sign the opium agreement, which is known to be most favourable to China. The members advocate an appeal to Great Britain for the instant prohibition of opium importation. Reports from the interior about the suppression of the opium trade are not satisfactory.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

An edict has been issued directing preparations to be made for the summoning a Parliament. Instead of insisting on the presence of the Grand Councillors in connexion with the Hunan loan, the Assembly has asked for an explanation through the medium of a memorial. The tone of the House was very subdued, in striking contrast to the turbulent Session on Wednesday last week. This change in the attitude of the House was the result of a private meeting, held elsewhere, before which the Government notified certain members of the Assembly that further hostility would lead to the dissolution of the House.

FRANCE.

THE WINE FAILURE.

On Monday the Premier received a deputation on the deplorable position of wine-growers in most part of France owing to the failure of the crop. M. Briand stated that execution of distraint against wine-growers in arrears with their taxes has been delayed, and that information is being speedily collected to enable special relief to be voted. Other measures to help will be adopted, including reductions on the amount of imposts and public works for the immediate employment of the distressed.

THE RAILWAYMEN.

At a Ministerial Council on Tuesday the Premier explained the general principles of the Bills which he intends to introduce for the prevention of interruptions in the working of the public services. A permanent council of conciliation will be formed on which both the railway companies and their servants will be represented. A council of arbitration will likewise be instituted. All strikes and all incitement to strike will be prohibited while negotiations are in progress. If arbitration is not accepted no strike may be begun. The Army Law of 1905 will be amended to enable the Government to requisition the services of the railway servants in case of emergency. In other public services which affect the national life and public security or hygiene, power will be given to the Government to requisition the personal services of the workers. Further measures dealing with the policing of railways and making stricter provision for the repression and punishment of sabotage are also proposed.

THE ROCHETTE CASE.

M. Clemenceau gave evidence on Wednesday before the Parliamentary Commission on the Rochette case. He denied that he had instructed M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police as had been alleged, to find a prosecutor against Rochette. On the contrary, he had instructed M Lepine to see the judicial authorities and take his orders from them.

GERMANY.

There was a heavy snowstorm in North, West, and Central Germany on Friday last, interrupting communications and breaking the direct telegraphic service with England. The rivers were abnormally swollen, the Moselle attaining the highest point for the past 28 years. The situation is now much improved.

HOLLAND.

THE DEFENCE OF FLUSHING.

The "Independance Belge" on Sunday referred to the intention attributed to Holland of transforming Flushing into a fortified position, commanding the entrance to the Scheldt. The journal said:—The fort to be erected at Flushing can in no way serve the purposes of Dutch defence. The ability of England to send us aid by the Scheldt, should our territory be invaded, is the supreme guarantee of our independence. Without it we would be at the mercy of any one of our neighbours who desired to violate our territory in order to reach his adversary. The Netherlands have no right to render this guarantee illusory by closing the Scheldt to our friends.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Important alterations have been made by the Government in the Licensing Bill on its third reading. It will now be necessary to secure 60 per cent. of the voters in favour of State prohibition before it is enacted, in place of 55 per cent as first proposed. Provision has been made for local and national restoration of licences in addition to prohibition, the local and national issues to be kept separate. While the employment of barmaids is to be prohibited those already employed may be retained. The sale of liquor to persons under the age of 21 has been barred.

PORTUGAL.

The Brazilian Government has definitely recognized the Republic. The choice for Minister to London lies between Senhor Magalhaes Lima and Dr. Neuarte Leite.—The employes of the Lisbon Electric Tramway Company are on strike for an eight-hours day and higher salaries.—The Provisional Government has decreed the complete abolition of gambling. Offenders will be severely punished.—Contrary to reports which have been circulated, Senhor Franco and his Ministers will not receive immunity under the amnesty, but, if they are found guilty of the charges laid against them, part of their sentences will be remitted.

RUSSIA.

Baron Ungern-Sternberg was condemned last week to four years' hard labour for betrayal of military secrets.—The Duma on Friday last concluded the general debate on the National Schools Bill, and adopted a motion to pass to the reading of the individual clauses.

SOUTH AFRICA.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Malan, Minister of Education, has summoned a Conference of the Directors of Education in the four Provinces of the Union, to consider the question of the use of English and Dutch in public schools and, if possible, to make a recommendation in the direction of uniformity of practice. In the Union House of Assembly on Monday the Opposition gave notice of a motion declaring that the Orange Free State Education Acts conflict with the principles of freedom and equality of opportunity in the South African Constitution.

SPAIN.

Senor Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, declared in the Chamber on Saturday that the Socialist have joined the Republicans mainly for the purpose of overthrowing the Monarchy.—An agreement has been arrived at between the Spanish Government and the Moorish Envoys. Morocco will pay Spain an indemnity of 65 million pesetas (about £2,400,000), with interest, on account of the expenses of the Riff campaign.—There is a serious strike in the shipyards at Ferrol, where the work of reconstructing the Spanish Fleet is being done under British supervision. The Government threatens to close the works if a settlement is not reached.

TURKEY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Turkish Parliament was opened on Monday. The Sultan's Speech, which was read by the Grand Vizier, laid stress on the bonds of fraternity which animated all Ottomans, and mentioned the growth of the land and sea forces, which were the most important factor for the realization of Turkey's desire for the maintenance of peace. It spoke of the grief of the Sultan at the necessity for taking military measures to restore order in Kossovo and Monastir, and also in the Hauran. In regard to foreign policy, the Speech declared that its only object was to maintain peace.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

The Druses, who occupied a strong position east of Safa, inflicted heavy losses on the Turkish troops by accurate shooting and dynamite bombs. After hard fighting their position was carried on Monday and they fled to the desert.—Fifty Ottoman soldiers were killed in a fight with a body of Persian Kurds who recently crossed the frontier near Bayezid.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK STRIKES.

The strike of the express-men is over. The question of wages and hours is to be adjusted by December 1. The cabmen and motor-cab drivers are still on strike for a "closed shop," and there are fears of disorder owing to the action of the men.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt, commenting on the American elections in the "Outlook," says that the fight for the progressive popular government has merely begun and will certainly go on to a triumphant conclusion in spite of initial checks and irrespective of the personal success of failure individual leaders.

THE MEAT TRUST.

The Meat Trust has gained a victory in the decision of New Jersey's highest Court. This decision reverses the decree of the lower Court by which the packing houses were ordered to show all their books and papers.

THE ELECTIONS.

The fuller the returns the worse the Republican rout appears. The Democratic majority in the House is still growing. It has reached 50. The Republican majority in the Senate has probably shrunk to about ten. The President's supporters profess to think that his predecessor's efforts to become the head of a Radical-Republican Party have failed, and that by 1912 Mr. Taft should be certain of renomination.

MR. TAFT AND PANAMA.

President Taft sailed on Thursday last week for Panama, where he investigated the conditions of the canal works with a view to making various recommendations on the subject during the coming short Session of Congress. His impressions are favourable and optimistic.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan Minister has received a telegram from his Government stating that the revolutionaries have sent to the Government proposals to surrender unconditionally within a week and that peace may be considered to be a fact.—The reported submission is not generally credited in Monte Video.—"Times."

RECENT MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Leopold Stennett Amery, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, eldest son of the late Mr. Charles F. Amery, Indian Forest Service, to Miss Florence Hamar Greenwood, daughter of the late Mr. John Hammar Greenwood, and sister of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, took place on Nov. 15 at St. Margaret's Westminster. The bride was given away by her brother, and was attended by two bridesmaids—the Misses Betty and Joan Simon and two trainbearers—Master Gwynne Madocks and Miss Isla Balfour. Sir Foster Cunlieff was best man. There was a reception at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and Lord Lucas is lending his house in the New Forest for the honeymoon.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, on Nov. 14, the marriage took place of Commander Arthur Tudor Darley, R.N., eldest son of Mr. Wellington Darley, of Violet Hill, Bray, and Miss Charlotte Sinclair May, eldest daughter of Brig.-Gen. May.

The wedding took place at Moncalieri, on Nov. 14, of Prince Victor Napoleon, grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, and Princess Clementine, daughter of the late King of the Belgians.

The Right Hon. Sir William Mather left London on November 17 with his son, Mr. L. E. Mather, to join the P. and O. steamer Arabi at Marseilles for a prolonged tour in India and the Far East.

It has been found necessary to make a slight change in the dates of the Agricultural Conference at the Allahabad Exhibition. The Conference will open on the 13th January instead of the 11th, and will close on the 19th.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A State of Chaos.

The country will soon be in the throes of another election, and yet the Prime Minister's statement, for which we are all eagerly looking to clear up the uncertainties of an unprecedented situation, has been postponed more than once. First it was to have been made on Nov. 15, when Parliament reassembled; but it was announced on that day that that arrangement had been found impracticable, and the date was fixed for the 16th. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the absence of the Prime Minister, announced a further change in the plans of the Government. Not merely had circumstances arisen which made it undesirable to proceed with the business of the day, but the Prime Minister would not find it convenient to make any statement of policy until the 17th. Mr. Balfour, pointing that an important political engagement made it impossible for him to be in his place on that day, asked that the statement should be further postponed to Nov. 21. He was met with courtesy, and it is arranged that the Prime Minister shall make his statement to-day Nov. 18. The precise reasons for the inability of Mr. Asquith to declare his mind either on the 15th or 16th must of course be to some extent a matter of conjecture, says the "Times." The Government are taking a course which, to say the least of it, constitutes a grave departure from Constitutional practice in asking the Crown for a dissolution or, in the alternative, in tendering their resignation upon no declared crisis, but simply upon the hypothesis that a crisis will arrive when a measure not yet considered by the Commons shall have been passed and sent to the House of Lords. In face, however, of the fact that no alternative Administration is possible in the present House of Commons, there are no means of preventing a dissolution if Mr. Asquith declines to carry on the work of the country. Beyond the we enter a region of speculation. It is clear that something has happened to upset the plans upon which the Cabinet was proceeding just before the meeting of Parliament. It is also pretty certain that this dislocation of plans has not yet been overcome, and that there is no present certainty even about very important decisions regarding the immediate future.

Writing on Nov. 17, the same paper says:—"Our parliamentary correspondent has reason to believe that the present intention of the Government is to force a dissolution of Parliament at the latest on Monday week, and if necessary they will probably go to the country without obtaining any contingent guarantees. After examining the Prime Minister's declaration of April 14 last, our correspondent observes that the crisis would appear to have been delayed for a short time by Lord Lansdowne's motion. The King's action in coming to town to consult with his Ministers at the present crisis is much appreciated in all quarters. The Unionist peers are entirely in accord with Lord Rosebery that his Resolutions should be proceeded with to-day; they will seek to amend them in various particulars, but the Resolutions are expected to be passed to-day. The Unionist peers have not yet had time to decide on their course with regard to the Parliament Bill. The present intention of the Government in regard to that Bill is believed to be that it may be proceeded with in the House of Lords on the understanding that any amendments touching the constitution of the House are precluded."

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE COURSE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Parliament reassembled on Nov. 15 after its long adjournment since August. The three members of the Conference, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Cawdor, were early in attendance, and among other prominent members were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Roberts, Lord Halsbury, Lord Morley, Lord St. Aldwyn, and Lord Curzon. There was a great gathering of peers on the Opposition side, but a scanty muster behind Ministers. In the galleries were many ladies. Several peers took the oath and their seats, among them being Lord Spencer on succeeding to the title.

Immediately on the House settling down, at half-past four, Lord Crewe spoke in feeling terms of the loss the House and the country had sustained in the death of the late Lord Spencer. Lord Lansdowne also bore eloquent testimony to the great services of the member of the House they had lost. He was a valued party leader and a generous adversay—a man of whom the House might will be proud.

After a pause, Lord Lansdowne rose again and asked as to the course of public business during the early days of the Session.

Lord Crewe explained that, in the absence of a statement as to the general course of business in another place, he was not able to give an answer to the question. As the House was aware, the first important matter was a motion by Lord Roberts, which was put down for Monday, Nov. 21.

Lord Lansdowne, who now rose amid the cheers of his followers, declared that he was not prepared for such complete inability to answer the question. He should not press the matter further now, but it might be for the general convenience that he should give notice for the next day of this motion, that the House invited the Government to submit without further delay the provisions of the Parliament Bill to the House. That Bill was introduced in April and read a first time, and it proposed to make provisions with respect to the House of Lords and the duration of Parliament. He desired to say a few words as to the Conference. There was absolute secrecy with regard to its proceedings, and be thought that was a wise decision, and for this reason some of them felt that, although this Conference had not resulted in any definite conclusions, other conferences might be held that might be more successful in their results. It was therefore decided that their discussions should be held under the seal of absolute secrecy. Accounts has been published which were not authentic and based entirely upon conjecture. Perhaps Lord Crewe himself felt sorely tempted to contradict these statements, but there was this fatal objection, that if they began contradicting some of the statements it would be inferred that the statements not contradicted were to be relied upon. There had been no communication with the Unionist peers as a whole, or a section of them, and it was untrue that the Conference broke down because the peers referred to would not allow Mr. Balfour to accept the terms within his reach. That contradiction was necessary, and the House was the proper place to make it in. It was due to the House that he should make this statement.

Lord Crewe hope that by the next day he would be in a position to state the intentions of the Government with regard to the Parliament Bill.

Lord Rosebery, who advanced to the table from the cross-benches, complained of the postponement of any statement as to the course of business. He now understood it was to be made on Friday, Nov. 18, and they might wake up any day to read new announcements. He considered that Parliament was being treated rather scurvily in the matter. There had been a question as to the Parliament Bill, but what in the meantime was to become of the resolutions, which were the outcome of the wish of the House to reform itself? He was sceptical as to any good results arising from discussing the Parliament Bill and the Veto Resolutions before his Resolutions were either passed or rejected by the House. He was in the hands of the noble marquis, but in the event of the menaced life of Parliament being unexpectedly prolonged, would there be an opportunity of entering into the consideration of his Resolutions? He thought the Resolutions, should be taken at once and should have precedence. He came to London determined to put the resolutions down for the next day, and he was prepared to discuss them all night rather than run the risk of a dissolution being announced on Friday, leaving the House without any opportunity of discussing them at all. He protested against the treatment which had been accorded to the House and to its projected resolutions of reform.

There was no further discussion.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Almost the whole of the sitting on Nov. 16 was taken up with the discussion of Lord Lansdowne's motion calling for the introduction of the Parliament Bill.

Lord Lansdowne, who was cheered on rising, moved his resolution, of which he had given notice, inviting the Government to submit without further delay the provisions of the Parliament Bill for the consideration and decision of Parliament. They were given he said, to understand that they were on the eve of a dissolution and a general election, and, this being the case, he pointed out that the whole of the business before both Houses would be wiped off the order paper and put off for an indefinite time. That was a serious prospect. One result, he presumed, would be that the whole finance of the year would be thrown, as they were told on a previous occasion, into irremediable confusion. In addition, the Parliament Bill, involving the Veto Resolutions, which had been read a first time in the House of Commons, would be swept away, and if that happened it would be a very wanton afront to Parliament. Both parties admitted that there was a great Constitutional question to be dealt with, it being agreed that the matter was more urgent that ever, and as to the attitude of his own side of the House he showed that they were willing, in dealing with Lord Rosebery's Resolutions, to go forward to reform the House, to deal with the hereditary principle, and to admit representative elements. They were also prepared, in case of differences arising, that some means should be devised for arriving at a settlement in a reasonable and amicable manner. What was the contribution from the other side? They were all familiar with the Veto Resolutions; but what he insisted upon as strongly as he could was that they were put forward by the Prime Minister not as a complete attempt to deal with the subject. They were preliminary to a Bill which was to be fully discussed, Lord Lansdowne emphatically said amid cheers in all its stages. The Prime Minister went beyond that—he spoke of the possibility of a joint settlement. That was how the matter stood until the other day. What had happened since to make the Government abandon the investigation of these enormously important questions and cut everything short by dissolving Parliament? In the speech to which he called attention the Prime Minister referred to "a joint session" between the two Houses as a means of settlement and he also spoke of resorting to a Referendum; and, proceeding, Lord Lansdowne insisted warmly that they had no right to assume that because the eight members who had done their best could not arrive at a settlement Parliament should be deprived of all opportunity of dealing with these problems. What he asked the House to consider was whether it was inconceivable that matters might be advanced if they could so arrange that on the one hand Lord Rosebery should persevere with his Resolutions, and that on the other hand the Government should proceed in both Houses with the Parliament Bill. The noble marquess next explained the points in the Bill with which agreement might be reached and urged in conclusion that the Government should give Parliament an opportunity of getting to close quarters with the bill of criticising it, and suggesting amendments. He saw no reason why they should not adopt that course.

Lord Crewe, after acknowledging the friendly tone of Lord Lansdowne's speech, admitted that his request was a reasonable one, and it was a request with which they were willing to comply. He was prepared to move the first reading of the Bill, and then they could consider later when they should take the second reading. They had never heard admissions from the benches opposite that there was any question of accepting a limitation of the powers of that House beyond the well-known limitations which custom prescribed. If they had heard of that disposition their task would have been an easier one in the past, but no hint had been given that the House was willing to relinquish any of its powers. Lord Lansdowne had said that it was not reasonable to assume that because eight gentlemen had failed to agree Parliament would not agree. "I do not assume it," said Lord Crewe with marked emphasis; "I know it." He was sure the discussion would be regarded as an absolute waste of time. As to the question of reform, no one had ever hurried the House; it had been before them for many years, but absolutely nothing had been done. As to the Bill, he might say at once that they could not enter into any discussion of amendments; they would place the Bill before the House to take it or leave it, but it would be an absolute mockery to attempt to rediscuss all the matters which had been so freely spoken of in the Press as having been discussed in the Conference. While they should welcome a debate on the subject, they could not assist noble lords in covering the whole ground. Similarly, the noble lord said, the Government could not assist Lord Rosebery; and, finally he expressed his sorrow that after so long a time spent with the noble marquess on this question they were so completely at variance.

In reply to Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe offered Monday for the second reading if Lord Roberts would consent to postpone his motion down for that day.

On Lord Rosebery sarcastically observing that there had been some slippery work going on recently, and pressing for a promise of a day next week, Lord Crewe replied tartly. "Yes, or this week if the noble lord prefers it." Going on, Lord Crewe repeated that while willing to have the Bill discussed they should accept no amendments. Upon this there was a cry of "Ah!" from the Opposition, Lord Rosebery exclaimed. "Now we have got to the point and gave notice that to-day he should ask the House to consider his Resolutions.

Lord Lansdowne could not be profuse in his thanks to the leader of the House and reminded him that the object in desiring to have the Bill in that House was that they might put before the Government proposals of their own of adding to the efficiency of the measure. They were told that no amendments would be accepted, and under the circumstances he did not know that any very great advantage would result from the discussion of the Bill. He should communicate with his friends upon this point and report the result of his inquiries to Lord Crewe. There was to be a most important announcement made in the other House on Friday as to the intentions of the Government and it would not be easy to decide what course they should take until they had heard that announcement by the Prime Minister.

Lord Crewe explained, in regard to the manner in which the Parliament Bill would be treated, that it was, of course, open to anybody to present alternatives, but he thought it better to state that in their opinion agreement by agreement in the course of discussion in that House was not a feasible thing. He did not know what time they would devote to the Bill or to Lord Rosebery's Resolutions—whether they would discuss them possibly up to Christmas. Perhaps they should be enlightened on Thursday or Friday, if they sat on that day.

After some remarks from Lord Balfour and Lord Camperdown, the Bill was introduced by Lord Crewe and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

There was the keenest desire in every quarter of the House on Nov. 15th to hear at the earliest moment the intentions of the Government, and before the Speaker took the chair every seat was marked for occupation. The Prime Minister, whose absence was expected, was away, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer led the House. With him on the Treasury Bench were Mr. Haldane, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Buxton, Mr. L. Harcourt, the Master of Elibank, Colonel Seely, the Attorney-General, and other members of the Government. Opposite were Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Long, Mr. A, Lyttelton, Sir R. Finlay, and Sir A. Acland-Hood. Mr. J. Redmond was in his usual seat, and there was a large muster of his followers. Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. T. Healy also attended.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to acquaint the House that circumstances had arisen which, in the judgment of the Government, rendered it undesirable to proceed with the business on the paper for the day. It would not be convenient, he said, for the Prime Minister to make a statement regarding the political situation before Nov. 17, and accordingly he proposed to move the adjournment until that day.

Mr. Balfour, whose rising was the signal for a long roll of cheers, in which there was the ring of fight, while recognising that circumstances might have arisen which justified the postponement of a full statement by the Prime Minister, took exception to the day which the Government had selected for the disclosure of their intentions, for on that day many members of the Opposition would be attending the meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Association at Nottingham. He asked the Government in the circumstances to defer the expected statement until Nov. 21. It would be very inconvenient if the leader of the Opposition and many of his friends were compulsorily absent from the House on what might possibly prove to be an historic occasion of great importance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once admitted that Mr. Balfour's protest was just, assuring him that the last thing the Government would, wish to do would be to show him discourtesy. It would, however, be very inconvenient to defer the Prime Minister's statement until Monday, the 21st, and he suggested Friday, the 18th, as an alternative day.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who recognised the conciliatory disposition of the Chanceller, suggested tha the house should meet at two o'clock on Friday, instead of at noon, the usual hour, as it might be dificult for the leader of the Opposition to be in his place at twelve o'clock. He also thought that there should be no time-limit to the discussion on the Prime Minister's statement, for it would be intolerable should the proceedings be brought prematurely to a close before opinion had been fully expressed from every quarter. Therefore he asked that the five o'clock rule should be suspended on Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having agreed to this.

Mr. Balfour thanked him for his courtesy, adding that he could arrange to be back in his place at twelve o'clock on Friday.

There was no further reference to the constitutional topic, which was in every man's mind, and the tension which had prevailed relaxed. The Speaker put the question for the adjournment of the House until Friday, and the majority of members at once left their places to discuss the situation in the lobbies.

THE KING IN LONDON.

There was much activity on the part of Ministers on Nov. 16, and interest in the political crisis was increased when it became known that the King had returned to London from Sandringham and received in audience Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe.

Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill, and other Ministers visited the Prime Minister in the morning, and during the day the utmost activity prevailed at the Chief Whip's office in Downing Street. Lord Knollys called at 10 Downing Street shortly afternoon, and remained for some time in conversation with Mr. Asquith.

The King, after his arrival at Buckingham Palace, was engaged for some time with Lord Knollys and Sir Arthur Bigge, and about two o'clock he had luncheon with Queen Alexandra at the Palace. Shortly after three o'clock his Majesty received Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe. The audience lasted rather more than half an hour, and at its close the two Ministers spent some time with Lord Knollys. They left the Palace together at four o'clock, and drove to Downing Street, where the other members of the Cabinet had assembled about half-past three. About a quarter of an hour after the return of Mr. Asquith and Lord Crewe the peers who are members of the Cabinet left Downing Street for the House of Lords, but the other Ministers did not disperse until five o'clock.

The King left Buckingham Palace at 4-45 for St. Pancras on his return to Sandringham.

According to present arrangements the Court will remove to Windsor to-morrow (November 19), and will remain there until November 29, when his Majesty is expected to come to London for a short stay at Buckingham Palace.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND LORDS REFORM.

After consultation with Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Cawdor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain has given notice that he will move the following resolution at the conference of the Liberal Unionist Council in Glasgow, on Friday, Nov. 25:—

"1. That this Conference, believing that the maintenance of an efficient Second Chamber is essential to the production of our liberties, expresses its satisfaction at the steps which the House of Lords has already taken to promote its own reform, and at its acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage should no longer, of itself, give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

"2. That we shall heartily welcome any reasonable proposals for increasing the efficiency and representative character of that House by the addition of peers for life or of representatives elected for a term of years from outside.

"3. That we believe that there need be no serious difficulty in reasonably adjusting such differences as may from time to time arise between the House of Commons and a reformed Second Chamber.

"But that, if such differences arise in connection with great and vital issues, particularly when those issues effect the constitution itself it is the people and the people alone, who have a right to decide when the two Houses fail to agree."

The last conference of the Council, held at Plymouth in December, 1909, attracted special attention, because it gave Lord Lansdowne the opportunity of making his first public speech after the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords. Similar interest promises to attach to this year's conference, inasmuch as it will again afford Lord Lansdowne an early and convenient opportunity of dealing with the questions of the hour in a public speech. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are to be the chief speakers at a mass meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on the evening of the 25th, and a very representative gathering of West of Scotland Unionists is expected to assemble under the chairmanship of Sir Matthew Arthur.

THE ELECTION.

Political speculation is at the moment most concerned with the tactics of the Government in their bearing on the probable date of the general election. The discussion crystallises into the question: Will the Government decide to go to the country before Christmas or postpone the election until the New Year? Should Mr. Asquith be persuaded by the advanced wing of his party and by misgivings as to Mr. Redmond's attitude to rush through an appeal to the country at once he will need to be quick. Parliament must be dissolved immediately if the election are to be finished before Christmas the prospect of their being allowed to overrun Dec. 24 need not be considered. But for a general election to be complete, with Orkney and Shetland polled, by Dec. 24 it is necessary that Parliament shall dissolve not later than next week.

According to Parliamentary law there must be thirty-five days at least between the date of the King's proclamation ordering the Lord Chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland to issue the writs to the constituencies, and the date on which the newly-elected Parliament can assemble. As a matter of fact that statutory limit of time may be exceeded, owing to political considerations and economic conditions, but the dates of the last two general elections show that the actual period does not often exceed the statutory minimum. Thus:—

	Dissolved.	Met.	Interval.
1906......	Jan. 8	Feb. 13	35 days.
1910......	Jan. 10	Feb. 15	35 days.

From the receipt of the writ to the day of poll may in the case of a county be nineteen days, and in the case of a borough ten days; or, taking the first possible date, could be in the case of a county nine days and in the case of a borough five days.

But the full time occupied by a general election is considerably longer. Thus, at the general election in Jan. the first nomination took place on Jan. 14, and Orkney and Shetland polled on Feb. 8 and 9, the result being declared on Feb. 12. The writs were issued on Jan. 10 and received on the 11th. Thus, from the day of issuing the writs to the end of the election was thirty-three days.

Taking this as a basis of calculation, if the coming election is to be completed before Dec. 24 the writs will need to be issued on November 21.

THE ELECTION AND TRADE.

Inquiries at various representative wholesale and retail commercial houses in London indicate that without exception the advent of a general election is regarded with grave misgivings as to the probable effect of political excitement in diminishing the turnover.

The managing director of one of the largest West-end drapery establishments said:—"The only word for an election this side of Christmas is 'disastrous.' One election in a year is bad enough, but two, when you recollect that we have had also the loss consequent on the death of King Edward and deplorably bad weather, will be very serious. The effect of an election is felt for weeks before and after the actual polling. In the old days we did not mind an election so much. But now women are among our keenest partisans, and the Primrose dame and the members of the many suffragist and anti-suffragist organisations abandon all ideas of shopping when party warfare is running high."

Everywhere it seems to be the prevalent opinion, not only that an election is now a regrettable blow to business, but that already the mere prospect of an election has begun to cause a restriction of the demand for goods. However, not a few traders seem to prefer a short and sharp fight at once to a postponement of the struggle until the New Year. If prompt action were taken, they argued that the polling would be over in time to allow of nearly a fortnight of comparative freedom from political strife before Christmas. It is not that traders expect that party feeling will be much abated by the result whatever it may be but that they count upon a lull after the storm and expect a diversion of interest from politics to personal matters, with the resultant trade characteristic of Christmas time.

The national Chamber of Trade, which represent general retail interests, has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister:—"National Chamber of Trade, representing hundred thousand traders, trusts there is no truth in the rumour that a general election will take place in December, as the effect on Christmas trade would be disastrous."

THE POSITION IN LONDON.

Liberal candidates have still to be found to contest a number of Unionist strongholds, such as the City of London and the West End divisions. It is an open secret that the Unionists did not do as well in London last January as they had expected to do, but they are looking hopefully now towards West St. Pancras, North Islington, East Finsbury, Kennington, Deptford, and one or two other doubtful seats which the Government held only by narrow majorities at the last election. The Liberals, on the other hand, are hopeful of neutralising any losses they may sustain by winning seats like Mile End, Stepney, West Southwark, North Lambeth, and Peckham. The Labour Party has never yet taken a prominent part in London elections, but its supporters hope to win Central Finsbury and Woolwich from the Unionists.

In its personal aspects the coming election will be very similar to that of January. So far as is at present known, there is only one of the sitting London members Mr. Leverton Harris, who will not seek re-election. The front-bench men who will again be candidates in London are Mr. Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Lyttelton, and Mr. Bornar Law on the one side, and Mr. Burns, Mr. Buxton, Dr. Macnamara, Capt. Norton, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn on the other. The decision of so large a percentage of sitting members to offer themselves for re-election materially reduces the probability of any violent change in the position of parties, and it is already obvious that there will not be so widespread an interest in the London elections as there was at the beginning of the year. The interest will centre round ten or a dozen contests which are known in advance to hang in the balance.

A number of the unsuccessful candidates at the last election are not standing again for the same constituencies. Mr. Burns will not have to face again the opposition of Mr. Shirley Benn, who will instead be one of the Unionist candidates for Plymouth. Mr. Felix Cassel has stepped across from Central Hackney to the more promising constituency of West St. Pancras, which Sir William Collins holds by a majority of ten. Mr. Cassel's successor in the Unionist candidature in Central Hackney is another King's Counsel, Mr. A. H. Jessel, Mr. Steadman has resigned the Labour candidature for Central Finsbury in favour of Mr. W. C. Anderson, the chairman of the Independent Labour Party. Among the new candidates in the coming fight will be Mr. Rose-Innes, K.C. (U.) in Limehouse, and Mr. E. A. Strauss (L.) who sa for Abingdon in the last Parliament in West South wark. Independent Liberals in South Hackney threaten opposition to Mr. Bottomley, and any development of such a campaign will be awaite with interest. There is as yet, however, no definitd indication of any three-cornered contests in Londone though Bow and Bromley Liberals are anxious to have a candidate to fight Mr. Lansbury.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RESOLUTIONS.

A striking debate on the reform of the House of Lords was opened last night, with much of his old eloquence, by Lord Rosebery, who moved the following resolutions:—

1. That in future the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament:—

(a) Chosen by the whole body of hereditary peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown.

(b) Sitting by virtue of offices and of qualifications held by them.

(c) Chosen from outside.

"I think there is hardly an individual in this House," declared Lord Rosebery, "who is not convinced of the necessity of reform. Nay more, I do not believe that there is one single man in this House, whether he sit on the Treasury Bench or not, and I do not believe there is a reasoning man outside this House who believes there is any choice whatever between reform of the House of Lords—whatever shape it may take—and the intolerable alternative of a single Chamber."

Lord Curzon followed with a speech which went far to endorse Lord Rosebery's views. "This is more likely to produce an impression on moderate men," said Lord Curzon alluding to the Rosebery scheme "than the revolutionary proposals contained in the Government Bill."

Lord Lansdowne said he thought it was quite right to suggest, as had been done, that there was a general opinion throughout the House that it was absolutely impossible for them to leave the House of Lords untouched. A reformed House, proclaimed Lord Lansdowne, might consist of one half of hereditary peers either qualified or elected by their fellow-peers, the other half being chosen from outside either by nomination or some form of election.

Lord Rosebery claimed that in passing the resolution they would have done something to enhance the question, and he believed that any body of men who had studied the subject sincerely would have no difficulty in framing a scheme of reform in detail. With regard to the second resolution on the paper, fixing the term of tenure for all Lords of Parliament, he though it erred in going too far into details for discussion then he withdrew it.

The resolution, by leave, was withdrawn and the first resolution, set out in Lord Rosebery's speech was agreed to without a division.

The House rose at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock until one o'clock to-day to hear a statement similar to that to be made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

The arrangements for the due representation of the Indian Empire at the Coronation next June have been under official discussion for some time past says the same authority, but the plans provisionally made are liable to considerable modification now that the Royal visit to India has been decided on. The eager desire of many Princes and other members of the Indian aristocracy, as of the Indian Services to participate in the festivities in London next midsummer will naturally be modified by the welcome news that a few month later the King-Emperor will visit India in person. Nor is the question of the duplication of expenditure from public revenues whether British or Indian, entirely to be overlooked in this connection. For example, it is scarcely to be expected that there will be any repetition of the brilliant ceremony which took place at the India Office on July 4, 1902, when the King (then Prince of Wales) received the homage of the Indian Princes on behalf of King Edward who was prevented by his illness from attending. But though a new situation is created it is not to be supposed that the actual Coronation in Westminster Abbey and its various accessory functions will be entirely shorn of those Indian elements which added so greatly to the impressiveness and picturesqueness of the solemnities and festivities of 1902.

In respect to the attendance of ruling chiefs, the intention has been to avoid invidiousness by issuing invitations on carefully defined principles. Five princes will be present "ex-officio" as honorary aides-de-camp to his Majesty—viz., the Maharajas of Gwalior, Idar, Bikanir, and Kooch Behar, and the Nawab of Rampore. With the exception of the last named Prince, who has only recently received the appointment, these chiefs have all taken a personal part in British expeditions. The three chiefs entitled to the highest salute (twenty-one guns) are to be invited; but the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Premier Prince of India, has hitherto adhered to the tradition or his house not to travel abroad, and as he will pay homage to the King at Delhi, his presence in London next summer is extremely improbable. The attendance of the Gaekwar of Baroda (who is at present in this country) and of the Maharaja of Mysore, the two other most important chiefs, is thought to be probable. The only other invitations likely to be addressed to ruling chiefs will be to select a representatives of groups or agencies—one for each agency or province. The total number of invited chiefs is therefore not likely to exceed fourteen.

THE PROVINCES AND SERVICES.

As was the case in 1902, it is probable that each provincial government will be asked to nominate a representative of the province—an Indian, of course. In addition, on this occasion it is proposed that the Presidency cities should be separately represented. Thus there will be representative of Calcutta, in addition to one for Bengal. This will bring up the number of selected Indian citizens to twelve, or, if Rangoon is included in the special representation, to thirteen. It is felt in some quarters that step should also be taken to secure the representation of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical service, the Education Department, and other branches of the Administration. Owing to the exigencies of space in the Abbey the representation would in each case be confined to one individual, whether on the Retired or the Active List. The Indian Army will, of course, be represented, but on somewhat difference lines from those of the previous occasion. It is proposed that instead of bringing to this country detachments of troops, including non-commissioned officers and men, the selection should be confined to native officers. By this means a more comprehensive representation of the various arms and races of the troops will be secured, and honour will be paid to the class of men in his Majesty's Army best able to appreciate the compliment and to profit by their experiences in this country.

It may be added that the representatives of the India Office upon the Earl Marshal's Committee for the Coronation are Sir Richmond Ritchie, the Permanent Under Secretary, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Secretary to the Military Department and Col. Sir J R Dunlop-Smith, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State.

THE KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT INDIA.

Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The following communication has been issued by the Secretary of State for India :—

"The King hopes to visit India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1912.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.

It is understood, the "Times" states, that the project of the King's visit to India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1912, originated with his Majesty: and that Lord Hardinge of Penshurst warmly approved the proposal when informally consulted upon it before his departure. In well informed circles it was expected that the definite decision might be postponed until Lord Hardinge had an opportunity to discuss the project with the members of his Executive Council after arrival in Calcutta. There is reason to believe, however, that the subject has already been under discussion between Whitehall and the Government of India. That his Majesty's gracious intention will be heartily welcomed by all in high authority in India, no less than by its Princes and peoples, is certain.

REASONS FOR A CENTRAL CEREMONY.

When the question of the Royal visit was first raised it was thought that instead of reproducing, in the presence of the King-Emperor and his Consort, the great Durbar at Delhi of some eight years ago, a series of provincial Durbars might be held, for his Majesty to receive the Chiefs and nobility of India in accordance with their geographical grouping. It has been pointed out that this course would obviate many difficulties incidental to another vast aggregation of the power, grandeur, and wealth of the Indian Empire at Delhi, where housing and hotel accommodation are very limited, and where camp life, in the middle of the cold weather season, has many drawbacks. It has been pointed out that Coronation ceremonies on a large scale were not marked features of the rule of the Moguls, who alone in modern times enjoyed a sovereignty in Hindustan in any sense comparable with that which exists to-day. The custom of Akbar and his successors was to hold frequent Durbars; and the modern analogy, under the conditions of the King-Emperor's visit, would seem to be a series of Durbars in the various provincial capitals. An incidental advantage would be the obviation of difficulties in regard to the precedence, status and traditional rights of the ruling chiefs liable to arise when they are all gathered together, and regard has to be paid to the physical limitations of the occasion.

On the other hand, however, acceptable a series of Durbars might be to the several provinces, they could not impress the imagination of the Empire as a whole in the same degree as one vast assembly; nor would there be the same opportunity to bring together not only all the more important chiefs of the protected States, but also the rulers of territories beyond our actual borders where we exercise political influence.

Another consideration, which has no doubt weighed in the decision reached, is that the holding of a series of provincial Durbars however desirable in itself would absorb far more time than a central Durbar. The question of the dates of departure for India and return, together with many other details, remains to be settled; and definite arrangements can only be made after much consultation with the authorities in India.

The "Times," in a leading article commenting on the proposed visit, says :—

The publication of his Majesty's resolve may be taken to indicate that the further project of visits to each of the great self-governing Dominions, which we also discussed upon that occasion, will in due course be accomplished. There is, however, a special appropriateness in the choice of India as the first objective of the series or imperial pilgrimages now in contemplation. Lord Morley once said that India is, after all, our only real empire. In the historic sense of the word, it is; and we regard it with a very special pride. Time was, indeed, when cavillers were wont to look askance at the public and official recognition of our imperial responsibilities in India, and their definite association with the royal title. Those days are happily long past, and there is no longer and tendency to be furtive in alluding to the fact that the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, is also Emperor of India. The British race has risen to an ampler and more spacious conception of its mission in India. It has, moreover, realised that the link which unites India to the empire is, before all else, the Crown. But if the true purpose of the assumption of the imperial title is to be fully demonstrated to India and to the world, it needs more visible exemplification than it has hitherto received. The people of India could not be for ever expected to accept without demur the rule of a Monarch whom, as it long seemed, they might never hope to see on Indian soil. They have no liking for the abstractions of Government. They crave a visible and personal ruler, and they have some right to expect that the King-Emperor should come among them, and not always be content to depute members of his family. The coming visit of the King to India is not only a fitting acknowledgment of the great place which India holds in the empire. It is also, we are convinced, an imperial necessity.

The great solemnity to be held at Delhi will be without precedent in the history of the world. Its dramatic and impressive character will not only be derived from the presence in the stately city of the first British Emperor who has ever set foot in the Orient. Of far greater significance is the thought that no ruler of India has ever held sway over so vast an extent of territory as King George controls to-day. Chandragupta never dreamed of an empire stretching from the upper waters of the Mekong to the borderland of Persia from the deep narrow valleys of Hunza and Nagar to the temples on the shores of the Gulf of Manaar. The Moguls tried in vain to extend their dominions to the south, and Aurangzeb wasted his strength in fruitless schemes of conquest. It was reserved for Great Britain to bind the huge territories of India for the first time into one homogeneous and majestic whole. The British Raj has not only brought unity to India, but it has conferred upon it the far more inestimable blessing of peace. Never before, in all its long and stormy history, has India enjoyed for fifty consecutive years the priceless boon of peace within its borders. Behind all the unrest of the last few years, behind the disquieting incidents which have aroused so much attention, there exists, we believe, in the minds of most thoughtful Indians a deep consciousness of the tangible benefits which British rule has bestowed.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—November 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F A Smith, I M S, B
Mr D G Mitchell, B Cov
Mr A H Parker, B Cov
Mr F C Carlton, B
Mr J A Russell, B
Mr C W Lauder, B
Mr E O'Nash, B
Mr D S Maclure, B
Major R Bryson, I M S, M
Mr A G Bourne, M
Mr J B W Biddle, Bo
Lieut-Col R G Burton, 94 Inf
Major E R Morton, 56 Rifles
Major J M F Hogg, 9 G R
Capt A M Rundall, 1-4 G R
Capt G Lewis, 38 C I H
Capt G A Hawks, S T C
Capt H N F MacDonald, Mil Accts Dept
Capt E R C Wyatt, 106 H Prs
Lieut F L Gardner, R I M
Engr C F Amor, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A A Howell, B, 4 days
Capt F F Hunter, I A, B, 3 mo 24 days
Mr C St C W Thompson, B, 3 mo M C
Mr M Nethersole, B, 14 days
Mr J S Navarra, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W J Medcalf, B, 6 mo M C
Mr S R Arthur, Bo, 10 mo
Mr H Murray, Bo, 7 days
Major E G R Whitcombe, I M S, to Jan 5, 1911
Capt A K Norris, 123 R, 6 weeks
Capt C C C Shaw, I M S, 5 mo
Capt H B Drake, I M S, 2 days
Lieut A Fitzgerald, S T C, 6 days
Lieut E S Harcourt, 7 G R, to Jan 20, 1911

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A J Chotzner, B
Mr A Brown, B
Mr H J Boas, M
Mr A G Bonald, M
Mr P N A Lucas, M
Major F P S Dunsford, 2 Inf

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Nov. 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major S F Mott, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a brigade major, vice Capt D H Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, M V O deceased Oct 27; Capt J C H Newman, the Essex Regt, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Capt C Bonham-Carter, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt whose tenure of that appointment has expired Nov 8.

Establishments.

Royal Army Medical Corps School of Instruction—Major C K Morgan, M B Royal Army Medical Corps to be an instructor Oct 29.

Cavalry.

13th Hussars—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut R F W Ashworth is placed on retired pay Nov 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col A Stoker, D S O on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C D King, one completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Lieut-Col A W Gay, D S O is restored to the establishment; Majors E M Lachlan and H Rouse, D S O to be lieutenant-colonels (Nov 14); Capt H Bull retires on retired pay, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Nov 16).

Royal Garrison Art—Capt G F Clayton is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 26-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Nov 12); Supernumerary Lieut H J Humphreys is restored to the establishment (Nov 3).

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet Col F E Dixon is placed on the Half-pay List; Major E L Dunsterville to be lieutenant-colonel (Nov 15).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Capt F D Farquhar, D S O to be major (Oct 8).

Infantry.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J H T Priestman to be adjutant Nov. 16.

The Devonshire Regt—Second Lieut F R Cobb to be lieutenant Nov 9.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Lieut T A Walsh to be adjutant Nov 16.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt G Elgood is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Supernumerary Capt G F H Keenlyside is restored to the Establishment Nov 1.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt L A E Price-Davies V C, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Nov 1; Lieut R N Abadie to be captain Oct 27.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Second Lieut G L Baxter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 4: Gentleman Cadet R M Macdonald, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant Nov 16.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt G E E Stephens is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Oct 27.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Mr M J Jones, staff nurse, resigns her appointment (Nov 16); Miss D J Macgregor to be staff nurse provisionally Nov 1.

Memoranda.

Col H F Mercer, C B, on vacating appointment as an assistant adjutant-general, at War Office, is placed on the Half-pay List Sept 22 The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—A Stokes D S O, Half-pay List Nov 14; P E Dixon Nov 15 The undermentioned officers Half-pay List, retires on retired pay—Brevet Col E M Burton Lieut-Col P R Phipps The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Royal Art, are granted the temporary rank of colonel—L G, Wakins, while employed as inspector-general of ordnance Northern Circle in India S M Renny, while employed as inspector general of ordnance factories in India Nov 16; Commy, of Ordnance and Honorary Capt C G Spedding Army Ordnance Dept, is granted the honorary rank of major Nov 13; Second Lieut G L Baxter the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the King's African Rifles Nov 4.

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order—

St James's Palace, Nov. 11.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following Appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, to take effect from the dates noted :—

To be an Honorary Member of the Fith Class—October 20. Chief Paymaster Julius Ferdinand Johann Ginsky, of the 1st Prussian Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard (Queen Victoria of Great Britian and Ireland).

To be Knights Commanders—October 26. James Kingston Fowler, Esq, MD (received the Honour of Knighthood). October 26th. Alfred Pearce Gould Esq, FRCS (received the Honour of Knighthood.)

To be a Member of the Fourth Class—October 19th. Engineer Commander Walter Kent Williams Royal Navy, Engineer Commander, Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Foreign Office, Oct. 22.

The King has been graciouly pleased to appoint—Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, Esq, to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Admiralty, 5th November.

The following Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—David Parry Rowland Thomas Reginald Power Reginald Stansmore Harry Guy Marshall Donald Pearson. Dated 1st November.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Kemble Courtis Dated 2nd November, Arthur George Harrington Dated 3rd November.

Admiralty, 7th November.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Hector Anderson d'Auquier to be Lieutenant Dated 1st October, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Richard Beauchamp Maycock to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 13th September, In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Sub-Lieutenant Walter Tye has been placed on the Retired List Dated 5th November,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Henderson Easton has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant Dated 26th January, 1907.

Admiralty, 8th November.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 22nd February 1870—Commander Henry St, George Somerset Olive has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Admiralty, 9th November.

Staff-Paymaster Sydney Herbert Jones-Parry has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet-Paymaster in Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 10th November.

Boatswain Robert Sansom has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 11th Nov.

Regular Forces.

Command and Staff.

Major-General John S Cowans, M V O, to be Director-General, Territorial Force, vice Lieutenant General Sir W H Mackinnon, K C B, C V O, appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Western Command Dated 7th November

Colonel Edmund K O Ludlow, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General vice Colonel L A Hope, C B, retired Dated 4th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis J Ryder, from the Half-pay List, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R H Carr-Ellison, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 3rd November.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Claude H Champion de Crespigny, from the Half-pay List, to be Lieutenant, vice T H Sneyd, resigned Dated 12th November.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Supernumerary Lieutenant Kenneth T Ridpath is restored to the establishment, vice H A G, Walton, resigned. Dated 2nd November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant District Officer Albert E Bath retires on retired pay. Dated 12th November.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain and Brevet-Major Henry R Peck is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 31st October.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant Edwyne D Douglas-Jones is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artilery. Dated 24th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant James Way is restored to the establishment, vice E D Douglas-Jones Dated. 24th October.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Alan G Tritton is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 31st October.

Second Lieutenant Benedict Birkbeck resigns his Commission. Dated 12th November.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Gentleman Cadet William Hayes, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th November.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain St. John E. Montagu is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 12th Nov.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Vesey T. Bunbury, D S.O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 11th November.

Major Henry L. Croker to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice brevet-Colonel V T Bunbury, DSO. Dated 11th November.

Captain Bertie C Dwyer to be Major, vice H L Croker. Dated 11th November.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Brevet-Major Hugh M Trenchard, D S O, from Supernumerary Captain is restored to the establishment, vice J Duncar, D S O, promoted Dated 4th Nov.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles H Fowle is seconded for services under the Colonial Office Dated 2nd Novembe.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry H Beattie to be Lieutenant vice H. Lloyd, promoted Dated 15th August.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Sergeant-Major Major William Farrow, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice F Deason, resigned Dated 12th November,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Major Frederick M Crum is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 4th November,

Captain Rudolf G Jelf to be Major vice F M Crum Dated 4th November.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Captain Cecil E Kinahan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 20th Oct.

The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Bertram C Riall to be Captain vice N P Brooke, seconded. Dated 7th October Second Lieutenant Averell Lecky to be Lieutenant vice B C Riall. Dated 7th October.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Robert B Black, M B, from the Seconded List is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st November, The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in their rank:—Frederick R Laing M B and John T Simson, M B.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain John H Head is placed on retired pay. Dated 11th November.

Army Schoolmaster Benjamin Dryer to be an Inspector of Army Schools with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 11th November.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Vesey T Bunbury, D S O, Half pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 11th November.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas L Whitehead, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd November.

General Reserve of Officers.

Ellys Arthur Morton, late Lieutenant Royal Horse and Roya Field Artillery, to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th Novenmber.

Admiralty, 14th November.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Bevills Pym to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice White, supernumerary. Captain Edward Kenmir Story to be Major, vice Pym, promoted. Captain Cecil Edward Sykes Wright (supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Story, promoted. Dated 25th October.

Admiralty, 15th November.

Chief Gunner Alfred Gamblen has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th November.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the 'London Gazette' of the 8th November, 1910, the date of promotion of Gunner George Kemble Courtis to the rank of Chief Gunner should be the 19th October, 1910, instead of as therein stated.

War Office, 18th November.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel the Honourable Cecil E Bingham, C V O to be a temporary Brigadier-General, to command a Brigade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H D Fanshawe, C B appointed to a Brigade in India Dated 11th November.

Lieutenant James K Trotter, The Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J K Trotter, C B C M G Commanding Southern Coast Defences, vice Lieutenant H J Humpreys, Royal Artillery whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 3rd November.

Lieutenant Alexandra C Hooton, Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment), to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir G R Le Hunte, K C M G Governor and Commander-in-Chief Trinidad and Tobago Dated 9th November.

Lieutenant Wilfrid G Lindsell, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Major-General Sir H Barron, K C M G, C V O, Governor of Tasmania, Dated 18th November.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Major and Brevet Lieuteant-Colonel Edwin B. Cook, M V O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Honourable C E Bingham, C V O, removed from the Regiment on promotion. Dated 11th November.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant. The Honourable Sackville George Pelham, from Lincolnshire Yeomanry, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 19th November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (District Officer) Francis R N Orford retires on retired pay. Dated 19th November. T L Whitehead, Dated 17th November.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Richard G W Williams-Bulkeley resigns his Commission. Dated 19th November.

Irish Guards, Major Charles H Earl of March, M V O,, D S O, resigns his Commission. Dated 19th November,

Infantry,

The King's Liverpool Regiment, the promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated to 4th July. Arthur K. Kirke Smith, vice E G D Lardner, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Percy Hudson, vice A K Kyrke-Smith, seconded for service as an Adjutant Territorial Infantry. Campbell H Dinnen, vice P Hudson, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Samuel E Norris, vice C H Dinnen, seconded for service with the West African,

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet Rowland Philip Arthur Helps, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th November.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas H Hughes to be Adjutant, vice Captain F St J Tyrwhitt Dated 17th November.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Major Redmond E Watt retires on retired pay Dated 19th November.

Captain Keith R Hamilton, D S O, to be Major, vice R E Watt Dated 19th November.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Arthur E J Croly to be Captain, vice R A Gray, promoted Dated 14th September.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlander, Captain Charles A H Maclean is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 10th September.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Gentleman Cadet The Honourable Thomas George Breadalbane Morgan-Grenville, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th November.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Frederik W Darwall, Paymaster, resigns his Commission. Dated 19th November.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Sisters to be Matrons :—Miss Martha Mark, vice Miss E A Dowse, RRC, retired. Dated 20th October. Miss Isabel G Willets, vice Miss E Ferguson, retired. Dated 1st November.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally), Miss Violet Shersion Newman. Dated 1st November. Miss Laura Elizabeth James. Dated 3rd November.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederic R Bunny, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 19th November. The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels :—The Honourable Cecil E Bingham, C V O, from the 1st Life Guards. Dated 11th November. John MacN. Walter, D S O, Half-pay List. Dated 2nd October, Major His Serene Highness Adolphus C A A E G P L L Duke of Teck, G C V O, C M G, 1st Life Guards, Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 11th November, Lieutenant-Charles E Black, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission, Dated 19th November, Second Lieutenant Charles H Fowle, The Hampshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 2nd November, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Ernest S Standing, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain, Dated 17th November. That part of notification in the Supplement to the London Gazette of the 23rd June 1910 relating to Subadar Major Cudda, Sardar Bahadur, and Risaldar Magar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, is cancelled.

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WILL FORMS of different Kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 1.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	... 80 3-16+3-16
per cent. Rentes ...	... 97 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 95 1-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	...68 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	... 25 3-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	...25 9-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers, unsatisfied.

Silver in New York	55 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-29 1-2—unchgd
Do. Berlin	...20-47 unchgd
Do. New York	4 86 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	4 1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 1-2—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 3-8—1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3-8—1-8
Interest day to-day loans	4 1-8—1-4
Do. of day market loans ...	4 1-8—1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Amount paid into Bank of England	... £2,25,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 19th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on 30th ultimo afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,600,000	Unchanged
Public Deposits	...£11,400,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£39,700,000	Inc. £ 7,000,000
Government Securities	£14,600,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£28,500,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,700,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, December 1.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Fair demand,	Easier.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Fair demand,	Firm.
Sales of East Indian	...	8,000
Total Sales East Indian		150
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	24,000
Mid-Americans	...	8-03—11
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown		11 1-4 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	7·84	7·84	7·85
	unchgd	—1	—2
Mid. Uplands	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7·87	7·87	7·88
G. O. C.	—1	—2	—2
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7·87	7·84	7·82
	—1	—1	new

NEW YORK, December 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports (Two days) ...	57,000
Do Last year (Two days)...	18,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	20,000
Spot Cotton—	15-15+10

Futures at New York .... Jan. 14-20 New
Do at New York .... May 15-21 New
Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 14 3-4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. ...	14-85 New
Do. do. May ...	15-31 New

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 37
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Wheat Barletta ... 33 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Port—No sellers, quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 65 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 62 1-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 12 2 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6 3 1-2—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality). 13 1-3

ARRIVALS.

"Ehrenfels."

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, January 1911 :—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
3	19	1	23	East Indian.
12	6	1	25	Egyptian.
0	1	3	23	West Coast African.
0	1	3	10	Lisbon.
0	14	2	21	Sea Horse Teeth.
17	4	1	18	

Deliveries since October auctions 47 Tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3⅝ at 3⅞	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		£ 70
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 66
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 62
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅝ at 4½	„	£ 68
Soft X Centres ...				£ 66
Soft Flat X Centres.				
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅝ at 3⅞	up to 2½	
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		£ 60
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 64
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4½ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 60
	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3¼		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 58
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 50
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3¼		
D	2¼ at 2½	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 48
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
B	2⅞ at 3	2⅞	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
C	2½ at 2⅞	2½ at 2⅞		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 40
E	at 2½	2 at 2½		£ 35
Points usual assortment				36

YARN.

Cotton prices have considerably advanced which makes matter worst and new business is practically at a stand still. There is good demand in the local market for 30 and 40 water and this week 30s. water was sold at 11 1-2 to 11 3-4d. 2-40 Bleached and Grey are inquired after but dealers' idea of limits are 1-2 and 1-1 which leaves a difference of 1-2d. to be bridged over, but local rates are below this price which disuades dealers from making forward purchases at this figure. On account of high rates prevailing in Manchester, dealers find it to their advantage to buy ready lots and hold them for a better turn of the market.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 1 0 3-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-2d.
2-40 s Grey 13 1-4d.
2-40 s Bleached 14 1-2d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 18d.
2-80 s Grey 22 1-4d.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-4d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11 6 to 0 13 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 13 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 12 0 to 0 12 8
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11 9
2-100 s Bleached	... „ 1 13 6
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5 3
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 0 3

MERCERISED YARN.

After a long lapse of dullness the bazar shows some active signs, and prices have advanced. The reason is that old stocks are gradually getting thin and even the Japanese quote higher rates. New business is not still feasible, but if good demand originates, dealers will be inclined to make fresh purchases.

			Rs.
2-34 s	Grey	at	26 1-2d
2-80 s	Grey	„	25 1-2d
2-80 s	Bleached	„	26 1-2d
2-84 s	Bleached	„	27 1-2d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 9 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	„ 1 9 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„ 1 5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

Dealers in anticipation of a decline in cotton prices made very little purchases for the next season and in superior shirtings the stock is very limited. Prices quoted by Manchester are 1s. 3d. above last prices paid, which being too high dealers are not inclined to buy. In Dhooties prices on this side have advanced and dealers who foresee still higher prices are buying locally and holding on for better rates. 2s. 10d. 2-11 yards goods are in good demand, but Manchester prices are too high to admit of business. Mercerised Dhooties are in demand and January shipment is inquired after, but makers require February G.P. Drills. Quotations are 13s. 7d. but there is every probability of a further rise.

Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 6 1 0
Do. No. 1566	„ No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„ 5 9 6
Lyon, Shanker	„ 6 0 6
Do. No. 1575	„ No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8 0
Dewhursts 5	„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8 14 0
Do. B B	„ 7 11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 9 0
Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 13 6
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	„ 6 6 0
Do. 4025	„ 5 3 0
Do. 7900	„ 5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 5 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„ No goods.

WHITE GOODS.

There was good demand in the bazar this week, but dealers are not inclined to sell of their holdings, as Manchester prices being too high, they cannot replace the same even at their selling rates. Dealers who had bought ahead anticipating a rise are selling their goods to bazarbuyers at a profit and are buying in small quantities for the next season. There is no probability of any decline in Manchester prices in the near future. Stock of gold heading naincooks is very limited and local prices are on the rise. Liepmanns 1500 is quoted 12-11 at which figure there is no likelihood of any business resulting.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 3 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 9 0
Do. do. ...	109/399	„ 2 14 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 12 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 2 0 0
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 6 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 8 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 9 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 13 6
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 4 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	83	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 6 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 10 8
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 2 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2 2 0
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0 0
Lyon ...	O 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

BOMBAY, December 2.

EXCHANGE.

Market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. 15 Jan.
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s „	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	136 1-4
„ Shanghai	183 3-4
„ Japan	149 1-4

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward, and New York remained unchanged.

Business in Silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-13. Although the London market closed steady, private wires advised that "buyers unsatisfied" which toned up the local market and there being good demand price fluctuated by two annas and closed at Rs. 73-15 rate. About 50 to 60 bars were sold.

The Gold market yesterday was very dull and there is no change to report in the rate. Rates of sovereign remain unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23 6 0
97 touch Chintu	23 6 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23 15 9
National Bank	23 15 9
Chartered Bank	23 14 9
Sovereigns Shield	15 2 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	22 15 6
English Gold	22 14 0
Native Bullion	22 14 0
Indian Specie Bank	22 13 6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73 12 0
117 Penny Ready	73 11 0
Local par to'a	0 11 6
FUTURES.	
First Settlement	73 15 0
Second do	74 3 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Dull. London rates were unchanged and local rate dropped by one anna.

Rapeseed—Firm. London rate was 6d. up. Local rates remained unchanged.

Wheat—Quiet. London quotations were unchanged. Local rates rule the same.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed and Groundnut—Dull. There being sellers the rate dropped by 4 annas.

Mowraseed, and Poppyseed—Quiet. Demand poor and rates were easier.

Descriptions.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 12 13 0
Linseed, Small	... „ 12 6 0
Linseed, Brown	... „ 12 14 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	... „ 6 8 0
Brown Cawnpore	... „ 6 7 0
Yellow do.	... „ 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7 14 0
Brown Katai	... „ 6 13 0
Poppyseed	... „ 10 1 0
Castorseed	... „ 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... „ 31 to 33
Hard Red	... „ 27 to 29
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	... „ 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh	... „ 75 to 95
Mowraseed	... „ 7 5 0
Groundnuts	... „ 48 to 50
Cottonseed	... „ 26 to 27
Maize	... „ 16 to 17
Wheat Yellow	... „ 36 to 38
Khandwa	... „ 44 to 48
Bajaro	... „ 26 to 28
Joowar	... „ 16 to 19
Gram	... „ 21 to 24
Minbara	... „ 53 to 54
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	... „ 48 to 49
Kabra	... „ 52 to 54
Black Kutni	... „ 45 to 46
Myrabollams	... „ 17 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 1st December, 1910 :—

Wheat	16,473	cwts
Linseed	1,406	„
Rapeseed	320	„
Gingellyseed	26,565	„
Poppyseed	431	„
Groundnuts	2,254	„
Castorseed	1,221	„
Rice	2,754	„
Myrabollams	685	„
Cottonseed	10,176	„
Mowraseed	857	„
Gram	2,570	„
Joowar	724	„
Maize	488	„

SHARES.

The market is dull, and prices of mill shares have declined during the week owing to prices of cotton advancing and some of the mill shares are neglected. The Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,562 1-2; the Bank of India's to Rs 64 1-4, Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 53 and Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 75 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have declined to Rs. 450, Century Mill shares to Rs 185, Central India's to Rs. 1,655, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,085 and Coorla to Rs. 500 ; David's, after touching to Rs. 365, have closed at Rs. 367 1-2 for January settlement ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are weak at Rs. 200 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 200, Finlays to Rs. 232 1-2 and Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,300; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 695; Kohinoor Mill shares have declined to Rs. 610 and Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,390, Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 2,750, New Great Eastern to Rs. 162 1-2, and New City of Bombay to Rs. 745; Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 575; Sun Mill shares have declined to Rs. 92 1-2; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,010, Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 505, and preference shares to Rs. 605. Press shares are quiet: Mofussil's at Rs. 800, New Berar's at Rs. 580, Indian Cotton at Rs. 150, and New Prince of Wales at Rs. 700. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankua's have changed hands at Rs. 10, Badham Pile at Rs. 92 1-2 and Bombay. Burma Trad. Corp. at Rs. 510; Bombay E.S. and Tram Co. Ltd. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 120 and preference at Rs. 167 1-2; Bombay Steam Nav. Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 290 and preference shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 280 in the middle part of the week and later on at Rs. 285; Port Canning and Land Impvt. Co. shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 782 1-2 ; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 19 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 44, differed share are unchanged at Rs. 79 and preference shares have improved at Rs. 133; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 495. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley are steady at Rs. 480; Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 610, Amritsar Patty old shares at Rs. 122 and New Shares at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool rate was 1 to 2 points down ; New York was 10 up. The tone of the market at Colaba was easier and demand being moderate the rate for ready lot declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The opener advised rates unchanged. The tone of the market for new crop was easy and the rate dropped by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Business in new Broach was done at Rs. 353 1-2, but at the close on account of sellers it dropped to Rs. 349.

200	W Wolf and Sons	Sawgins ...	385
500	S J David and Co	Bengal ...	298
500	Colaba Land	Do.	285-290
100	Glazebrook	Ellichpur ...	349
500	Bombay Co	Broach ...	356

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 302
„ F Good	... 291
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 318
F Good	... 305
Sind Punjab Fine	... 317
F Good	... 304
Khandesh Fine	... 329
„ F Good	... 319
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 341
„ F Good	... 331
Akola Khamgaum Fine	... 337
„ F Good	... 322
Amraoti Fine	... 337
„ F Good	... 327
Yeotmal Fine	... 348
F Good	... 338
Nagpore Fine	... 350
F Good	... 340
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 352
F Good	... 342
Methia Fine	... 329
„ F Good	... 319
Broach Gin Fine	... 372
„ F Good	... 364
Broach Gin Good	... 352
Sawginned Good	... 357 May
Comptah Gin	... 259
Westerns H. G	... 340
Do M G	... 346

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

....	Total for week 1st Dec.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time lastseason 1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	15,591	38,866	55,348
Central India... ...	674	1,034	2,932
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,101	3,335	19,488
Berar	14,593	31,140	85,213
Central Provinces	5,024	10,060	52,852
Total Oomras	36,983	84,435	215,833
Dholleras	1,126	5,415	2,609
Broach	...	86	248
Compta and Dharwar.	1,770	12,775	1,726
Westerns		975	2,688
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	25,537	1,63,562	210,269
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,907	3,740	3,007
Sind	1,153	2,625	3,703
Persia	10	78	1,221
America	...	3	361
Egyptian	...	146	303
Other sorts	...	2	14
Total ...	68,485	273,842	441,882

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 1st December, 1910:—

Khandeish	3 583	Bales
Central India	152	„
Barsi and Nagur	15	„
Berar	2,325	„
Oomras	6,960	„
Dhollera	172	„
Broach	...	„
Coompta and Dharwar	220	„
Westerns	...	„
Bengal N. W. P.	3,184	„
Bengals Rajputana	469	„
American	...	„
Rajputana...	...	„
Sind	...	„
Persia	...	„
Egyptian	...	„
Other sorts	...	„
Total...	10,105	

LIVERPOOL, December 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Dec.—Jan.	7·84 Same.
Jan.—Feb.	7·84 „
Feb.—Mar.	7·85 „
Mar.—Apl.	7·89 „
Apl.—May	7·88+ 1
May.—June	7·89+ 1
June—July	7·87 Same.
July—Aug.	7·84 „
Aug.—Sept.	7·61— 1

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week	68,485	1,08,026	— 39,541
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec.	2,73,842	4,41,882	— 1,68,040
Shipts for the week			
Europe	18,366	39,555	— 21,189
China Japan Coast Ports...............	Nil.	19,284	— 19,284
Total	18,366	58,839	— 40,473
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec.			
Europe	1,11,706	79,900	+ 31,806
China	7	6,150	— 6,143
Japan	51,041	65,639	— 14,598
Coast Ports	1,188	3,035	— 1,847
Total	1,63,942	1,54,724	+ 9,218
Afloat in harbour,			
Europe...............	24,219	11,714	+ 12,505
China / Japan / Coast Ports.........	12,540	16,220	— 3,680

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 19th Nov. 1910—2,172 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 17th Sept. 1910—13,058 bales.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard „ ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

Copper rates are maintained and the latest quotation is £69 13s. 9d., but at this figure no business results. Local rates are £1 under rates prevailing in London and dealers are not inclined to make any purchases till stocks are cleared. In yellow metal rates in the other side are maintained and the latest quotation was £58 5s., but no business is reported.

We Quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	„ 45 4
Tin Ingots	...	„ 21 4
Georgshutte	...	„ 47 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	......	15,000	......
18 Boxes ...	1,105,920	......	......
2 do ...	1,53,600	......	......
2 do ...	......	1,12,500	......
7 do ...	4,80,000	......	......
2 do ...	76,800	30,000	......
1 Case ...		2,115	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullion. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundles ...	......	4,000	......
1 Case ...	......	200	......

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Arabia	London
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India & China	do	do
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y....	Dumra	Ligna
M O Chandabhoy ...	Khosru	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 30th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	27	32,677
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	42	50 729

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

During the week ending the 1st instant 345,450 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since the 1st January up to 1, 6,404,469 cwts. as against 13,039,359 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1909.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 26th November.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 26th Nov. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	1313094	16650858	17963952
I. M. Ry. System	1178·02	211978	3969712	4181690
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	36323	653071	689394
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1381	38183	39564
Total...	2950·62	1562776	21311824	22874600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Nov. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	1522639	15789691	17312230
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	280927	3796127	4077054
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	39036	566719	605755
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	1614	25308	26922
Total..	2950·64	1844116	20177845	22021961
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	......	—209445	+ 861167	+ 651722
I. M. Ry.	—0·02	— 68949	+173585	+104636
A. D. C. R.	......	— 2713	+ 86352	+ 83639
Baran-Kotah R.	......	— 233	+ 12875	+ 12642

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th September, 1910.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	60	4 p.c.	270
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1562½
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	64¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1565
Bank of Madras.........	500	500	10 „	1375
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	126
Bank of Baroda	100	50	5 „	56
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	75
National Bank of India...	£25	£12-10	12 p.c.	690
Punjab National Bank...	150	100	9 „	120
People's Bank of India...	50	30	...	33
Specie Bank	100	5	6 p.c.	53½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	...	9¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	10
Chartered Bank..........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	450
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	150
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15½	525
Bombay United	250	250	20	280
Century	100	100	5	185
Central India...........	500	500	55	1657½
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1087½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	177½
Coorla	1000	1000	...	500
Crescent	100	100	...	77½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	975
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	367½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	650
Empress	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill.....	200	200	nil	200
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1295
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	232½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	430
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1200
Imperial Cotton........	500	500	...	95
Indian Mfg............	1000	1000	...	355
Indo-China Mfg........	1000	1000	75	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	...	150
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee........	1000	1000	25	695
Kohinoor	500	500	15	610
Leopold	100	100	...	25
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2800
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2752½
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3115
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	162½
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	30	745
Phœnix	100	100	...	80
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	400
Queen	1000	1000	nil	400
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	830
Sassoon Silk...........	500	500	yr. 35	575
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	160
Standard Mills	500	500	60	935
Sun	250	250	nil	95
Swan	250	250	nil	225
Swadesh	...	...	...	1005
Textile	500	500	25	850
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	505
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	605
Western India	1000	1000	25	375

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5000
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	75
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	250	250	50	600
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	8	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	150
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	nil	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	25	300
New East India	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	800
New Berar...........	500	525	30	580
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	700xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
nd	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	650
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.......	100	100	6 p.c.	235
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	13½
Bamankua	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	100	100	...	91½
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	510
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	120
Do do. P.	£10	£10	...	167½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	19½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	960
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co.........O.	250	250	10	290
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	282½
Bemangha	...	...	...	...
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10x	10x	3½	28
Delhi Flour............	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.........	500	50	18 p.c.	173
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	10	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7	58
Kemp and Co............	200	175	10½	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	109
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	230
Oriental Mining..........	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co..........	40	40	...	37
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	782½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	19
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	105x
Soundy and Co...........	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C.	75	35	...	43
D.	30	30	...	78⅜
P.	150	70	...	133
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co............	25	25	...	40
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	610
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 „	123
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100	4½ „	120
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	480
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 „	122

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

Ready / 5th January	94-1 2
Four Per Cent. Port Trust Bonds Guart'd...	103½
do Port Trust Unguart'd.........	100 to 101
do Municipal Tansa..........	114 to 111
do Municipal Sanitary..........	113½
do Municipal	100
do City Improvement Trust Bonds	100½
Three Per Cent......................	81

DIVINE SERVICE.

2nd Sunday in Advent, 4th December.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8·30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral, Woodward in E flat ; Hymns 7, 46, 309, and 280 ; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Bombay ; Canticles—Standford in B flat. Hymns 205, 52 and 19. Collections for Cathedral High School. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6 30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Collections for S. P. G. Tuesday, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m. Mothers Union Meeting at The Parsonage. Wednesday, 9 p. m. Short Service.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F.M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 11 a. m., Parade Service ; Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Bombay ; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days :—Thursday, 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily ; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H Robinson ; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Forss Road.—Clergy : Rev.; J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m. Matins ; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St.Peter). —Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English) ; 7-30 a. m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist ; (Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe) ; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Sermon by Rev. Father Langmore. Alms for Church Expenses.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a. m., Matins, Sermon and Litany ; Preacher, Rev. P. J. E. Dinushky, S.P.G. 6-15 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher : Rev. W. A. Sawtell Garrison, Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6-30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass : 8 a.m., High Mass : 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

The feast of N. S. da Sande will be celebrated in the Cavel Church on Sunday preceded by solemn vespers to-day at 7 p.m. (S. T.) The high mass will commence at 10 a.m. There will also be low masses at 7 and 8 1-2.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 8, Hymns 233, 606, and 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m. Service at Pali Hill (Rev. A.S. Crichton). 11 a.m., United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5 p. m.. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—129, 264, 91, Psalm 46.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School: 9-30 a. m., Morning Service: 6-30 p. m. Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. M. D. Marve, B.A. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. M.D. Marve B.A. ; 5 p.m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc. ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. R. O Jenkins B. Sc.; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor : Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. F. Wood

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell.

As various misleading reports about the disappearance of Mr. Frederick Fermor-Hesketh the Missing British officer have been circulated, an official statement has been published, according to which Mr. Hesketh, on Saturday, Oct. 92, was motoring back from Easton-Neston, where he had been shooting for a few days, and met Lady Hasketh in her car just outside Banbury. He stopped and spoke to her quite naturally, and informed her that he would be a little late as he had to leave a dog at the veterinary surgeon's in Banbury. Subsequent inquiries have shown that he put up his car at a garage in Banbury, left the dog at the veterinary surgeon's and took the 5—15 p.m. train to London. He had with him a brown leather kit bag with Lady Hesketh's label on it, and this bag and his rug and other small articles were found on the steamship "Leinster," which arrived at Kingstown from Holyhead at 6 a.m., on Sunday, Oct. 30. The steward states that he saw Mr. Hesketh on the boat, and also saw him land at Kingstown. Beyond this absolutely no news of the missing gentleman has been received.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

THE BOND OF UNITY.

Unionists are embarking on a great fight in which absolute discipline is essential to success. All pettiness of personal opinion must be smothered, all those very natural opinionative judgments, which every Englishman regards as his birthright, must be put on one side: self-sacrifice is the only law and bond of unity. The mightier the battle, the greater is the need for unity and discipline, and the more important is the work of guerilla warriors. Guerilla warfare may have its place in a long-sustained campaign, but in one magnificent effort, a Waterloo or an Austerlitz, it is absolutely useless. The coming election will be a magnificent effort, an effort to retain sanity in the counsels of the nation, to prevent our second Chamber being submerged under the tide of Socialism and Irish-American dollars. It will be an effort, too, to maintain our naval supremacy and its necessary result social reform, for, as Sir Edward Grey pointed out in a great speech, social reform must go to the wall if our navy sinks to a position of inferiority. And yet, even with a strong Navy, social reform itself is impossible without the aid of Tariff Reform to provide the funds.

SHOP HOURS BILL'S CHANGES.

Mr. Winston Churchill has shown wisdom in not keeping a stiff upper lip in his Shop Hours Bill. He has had all sorts of objections to face—objections from opponents of Sunday trading in toto, from the Gentile cheapjacks who sell articles of clothing at fabulously low rates on Sunday to the wives of workmen who are too hard at work on weekdays to do any shopping, objections of the injustice of the binding the management of shops with fetters from which establishments run solely by the family are to be free. Frankly conceding the reasonableness of many of these criticisms, he has made a concession to the Jews by which they will be allowed to serve customers of their own faith only up to 2 p.m. on Sunday afternoon. And while recognising the cogency of some of the arguments against compulsory early closing, the reform is to be carried through along the line of least resistance by means of commissioners who will visit each locality and frame special orders to suit its special needs. As regards Sunday trading generally, all sweeping rules are judiciously avoided and a wise discrimination is made between one trade and another, between one time and another.

TALK.

Some men and some institutions lead a pleasant existence of unchallenged respect. There may be little that is admirable or worthy about them, they may not bear the most casual inspection; yet that inspection, for one reason or another, never seems to come. They have a reputation for repute. Such an institution is the Debating Society, though Lord Rosebery was not the man one expected to challenge its uses. What Lord Rosebery said to the students at Liverpool should be repeated throughout the world. Of the thousands of speeches to which suffering humanity listens weekly, what is the result? Imperceptible. Every man knows enough philosophy and knows enough history to preach a dozen good sermons or deliver a dozen good lectures. This does not make him a good citizen or a good husband. An eloquent speaker can do what he chooses with his audience, and a halting one can do nothing, however feeble the arguments of the one and however forcible the contentions of the other. Fortunately, the spoken word evaporates, the written word remains. Eloquence is an insidious gift, and the good speaker is seldom an infrequent speaker. Europe is deluged with floods of oratory; burning lava steams over the world. But, from those heaving volcanoes, how tiny the mouse that springs! However, one trusts that Lord Rosebery, like all other speakers, will not take his own advice.

THE ONLY SCHOOL.

A short while ago there appeared a book, unique in English literature, in which a bath-chairman retold the simple story of his life. Remarkable though that book was, it suffered to some extent from the fact that the thoughts and style of its author, Mr. George Meek, owed a great deal to Socialistic journalism. The writer and his language were apt to get excited—or, as reformers would say, righteously indignant—and the book, as a work of art, suffered. Now a similar "intimate life" has been given to the French public. The authoress is Marguerite Audoux, a sempstress who spells very badly. Fortunately, she has hardly been educated at all, with the result that, whereas Mr. Meek told his simple story, she is said to tell her story simply. Her manuscript first came into the hands of the late Charles Louis Philippe, the novelist, who—may Heaven reward him!—advised her to go on writing and pay no attention to her style. The result was this autobiographical novel, "Marie Claire," which, it is believed, will secure for its authoress the annual prize of the Academy of Ten. What a triumph for Life! It is the only school for the artist, and those who have taken their degrees there are unmistakable. Of course, an illeterate sempstress would be unmistakable. How much more wonderful when Life can transcend the crammed and littered brain of a Borrow!

HELP.

The Advisory Board constituted by the Lord Chamberlain to assist him in the censorship of plays will hardly satisfy the more stentorian members of that band of discontented playwrights who have been responsible for the agitation. The gentlemen who have consented to serve upon the board all have undeniable qualifications, but since, with the possible exception of Professor Walter Raleigh, there is no representative of the more advanced school, it seems unlikely that "modern" dramatists will receive treatment more sympathetic than that to which Mr. Redford subjects them. And if they are not more leniently treated, it is obvious that all their efforts have been wasted; and, if their efforts have been wasted, we shall probably hear more about it. So that, without entering into the dusty arena on behalf of or in opposition to these "neo-dramatists," one may go so far as to say that, if the Lord Chamberlain thinks he has flung the dogs an acceptable bone, and that he may henceforward rest in peace, we fear he will be disappointed. Lord Chamberlain, neo-dramatists, and, above all, the public—we have all suffered long and greatly. But the end is not yet.

OUR BLACK EMPIRE.

There is much that stirs the imagination in the account of the review of the Barotse Police by the Duke of Connaught. The keenness of the men and their careful observance of military discipline struck every one present, we are told. What stirs one is not any triumph of civilisation over brute savagery. The Barotse people have none of the ferocity that characterised Lobengula's followers. They did not require to be mown down with Gatling-guns, or won over to peace by the indomitable patience of Rhodes. They are a nation of the plains not like the Matabele, hardy highlanders living in the caves and clefts of the rocks among the far-stretching Matappo Hills. On the other hand, they are yet further removed from civilisation than the Matabele: between Bulawayo and Livingstone the railway laid by Rhodes and subsidised by Beit runs for many a weary mile. But this far-removed people are blessed by the rule of a king as large-minded and wise as Khama himself. One may smile at his gold lace and his frock-coat, but this man who rules a country about as large as England so wisely and well is one of the greatest assets of the Empire. He makes one realise that the black parts of our Empire are not everywhere the worst. Remember Uganda.

PHEW!

It must certainly be annoying, when you have discovered an infallible remedy for the social diseases of your country, to be unable to make yourself heard. That, however, is the position of the new "deputies" in Paris. Two hundred new members of the Chamber of Deputies have protested against the unbridled verbiage of their elders and windiers. These young reformers have not yet "got a word in edgeways" since their appearance, and their carefully prepared maiden speeches are rapidly getting out of date. One of them, according to the "Daily Telegraph," has proposed that the time has come when a limit shall be put to the long-suffering politeness of the House and that no speaker shall be allowed more than an hour a day. This sounds a generous allowance, but only to those who do not know M. Jaures. Since last June, M. Jaures has filled fifty-three and a half columns of official reports with his speeches, an equivalent of 50,000 words or more. Of course, French deputies are paid, but M. Jaures seems almost morbidly conscientious.

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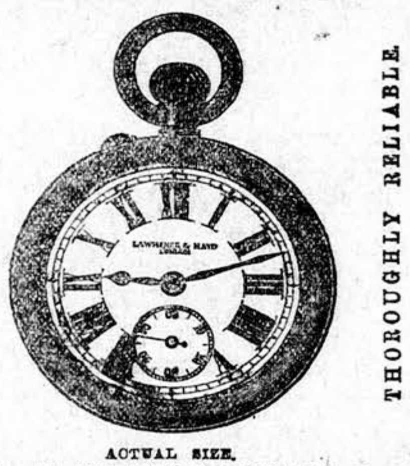

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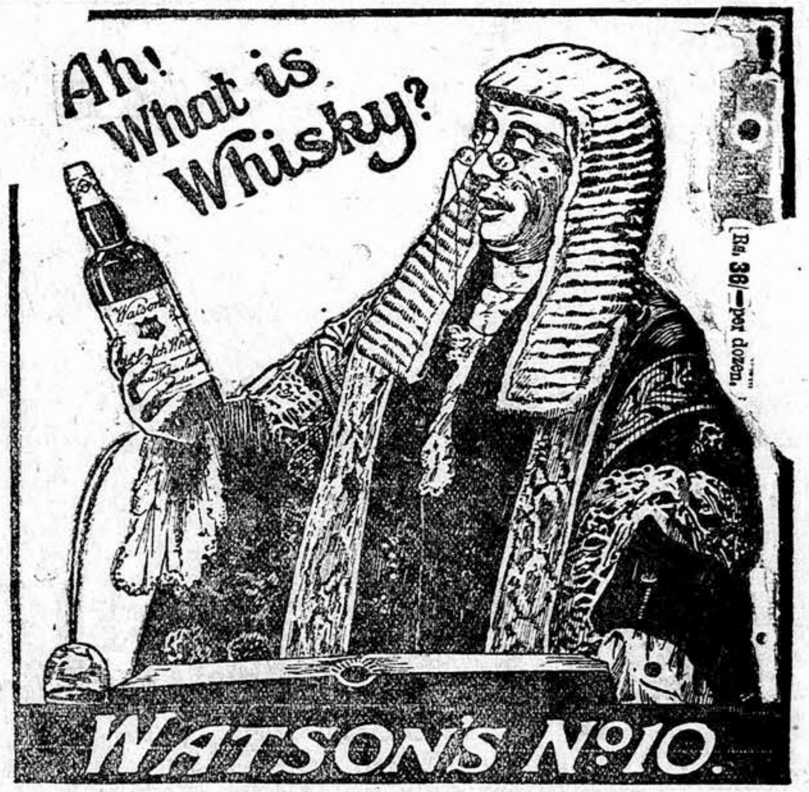

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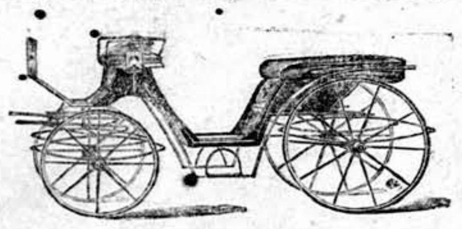

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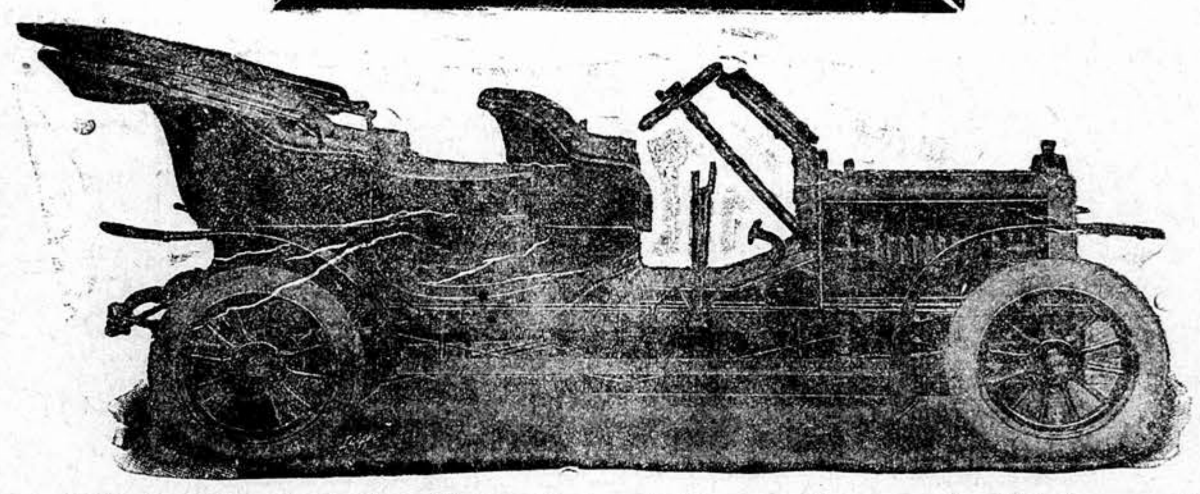

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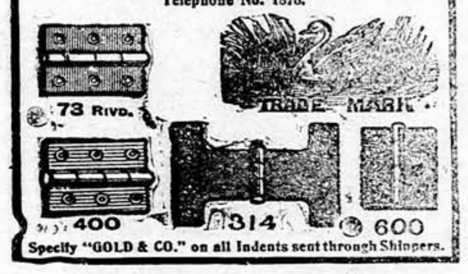

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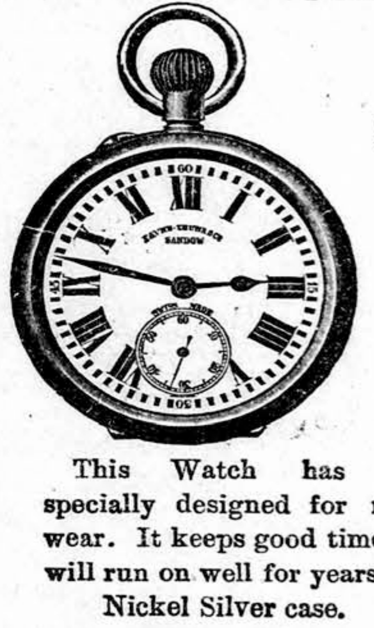

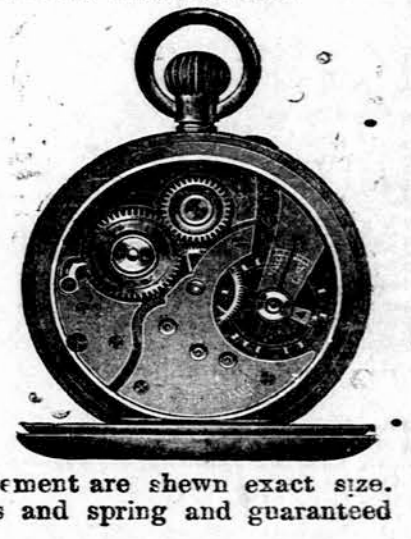

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